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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870. NO. 7.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS COMPLETE.

The Germans Threatening Orleans.

The Orleans Railway Cut.

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Another of the Outworks Captured.

THE HEAVY BATTERIES SILENCED.

430,000 Armed Men in Paris.

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Garibaldi a Prisoner at Caprera.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF STRASBURG

HOPES OF PEACE DESTROYED.

Prussia Will Not Agree to an Armistice.

She Insists on the Cession of Alsace.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY PROBABLE.

ENGLAND.

Investment of Paris Completed.

LONDON, September 22.—King William reports to Queen Augusta that the investment of Paris is now complete. The French advance on the north side of Paris has been repulsed, with the loss of seven guns and twenty-five hundred prisoners. Fighting of no importance is obscurely reported as having occurred at Athis and Meaux.

Arrested as a Spy.

The private secretary of Edesne Arago, the Mayor of Paris, has been arrested as a Prussian spy.

The Peace Negotiations.

The *Standard* says the negotiations at Meaux are proceeding hopefully. The general principles already agreed upon by Bismarck and Favre's details are now under discussion.

Another journal reports that time for the only question which has been discussed is, who can ratify on the French side.

The Anglo-American Ambulance Corps.

The Anglo-American Ambulance Corps is of inestimable service at the seat of war.

Communication Reopened.

The line of communication between London and Paris has been reopened.

German Unity—Frederick, Emperor of Germany.

Dispatches from Berlin report that a constitution is preparing for the security of German unity. Herr Delbruck is drawing up the formalities for proclaiming Frederick, Emperor of Germany.

The Alsace-Lorraine Question.

The German official *Staatsanzeiger*, a journal published at Hegineau refers in the first number to the proposed incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany. It says these provinces are already German in their habits, politics, manners and ideas. They will only be too happy to separate from infidel, sensualistic France.

Germans Threatening Orleans.

Dispatches from Tours report that the Prussians are threatening Orleans from the advance line beyond Meaux.

Assault Upon Strasburg.

Belfort advices announce that the Prussians assaulted Strasburg on the 15th of the present month, and were repulsed with heavy loss. A bombarding fire still continues.

Before Strasburg.

Special to the Tribune.

LONDON, September 22.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from before Strasburg on Wednesday: The loss in the capture of outworks on all sides will be about 1,000 men. The possession of this position is exceedingly important, and renders the acquisition of the others easy. The fall of the outworks will be a great lack of vigor. Another proposal for capitulation is expected soon. The siege only continues because Werder insists on unconditional surrender.

Our Citizens and Commerce to be Cared For.

Special to the Tribune.

LONDON, September 22.—The United States government has given orders for the American vessels of war to remain in each of the principle French ports, and give protection to American citizens and commerce.

Change of Envoy Legation.

Colonel Moore, of the American Legation at Paris, leaves London to-morrow for Tours, whence he returns to the French Capital, and comes back to London in ten days. An active correspondence is carried on between the Legations at Paris and London and the English Foreign Office in reference to an armistice.

A Fearless American Woman.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Paul Bedford, of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* of the 19th, from an American lady who made the journey from Paris to Dieppe in an open calleche, alone, after the railroad lines were cut. She displayed the American flags and got through without difficulty.

French Merchandise Shipped to England for Safety.

LIVERPOOL, September 22.—Several cargoes cotton and other goods have arrived at here from Havre, or where they were shipped in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Prussians. Vessels are still loading there for the same destination, and others have already sailed.

Ominous Silence.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 21.—The British Cabinet has received no news whatever of the results of the interview between Favre and Bismarck. This silence is badly interpreted here.

Vinoy's Reconnoissance—Affairs at Versailles.

Dispatches from Paris announce that Vinoy's movement was a reconnoissance, and its object perfectly accomplished. The fighting was not severe except at Chassey Le Roi, and the Prussians lost more than the French. It is ascertained that the Crown Prince's headquarters were at Versailles, and that about 20,000 German troops were established in and around the city. The new volunteers organized under Trochu were under fire for the first time. A portion of them were charged by the Blue Hussars, and repulsed the enemy with considerable spirit. The King is at Versailles, and constantly takes part in the reconnoissances. The Prussian requisitions on the people of Versailles are rigidly severe. Several houses there are pronounced by the American flag. The French report admits the capture after Vinoy's withdrawal of a redoubt in front of the Ferme Napoleon by two German corps, after an obstinate conflict. The Germans took possession of the redoubt, but no more than three or four hundred prisoners were captured.

The Fight on Monday.

In the action on Monday a powerful French force under General Renault and Ducrow was posted on the heights above Clamart. The Prussians, throwing up earthworks at Arbon, advanced through the woods of Meudon. A severe engagement took place at Pontenay, in which the Prussians were finally repulsed with considerable loss. They still occupy their position at Arbon. It is expected the first general battle will be fought on the grounds of this action.

The Press.

The *Gazette de France*, *Liberte Monarchique*, and *Constitutionnel* are now published at Tours. The *Charivari*, *Revell* and *Monteur Libre* are still issued at Paris, but have been reduced one-half. The *Public*, *Parliamentary and Historic* have suspended. The *France* is published at Blois.

Number of Soldiers in Paris.

The number of men under arms in Paris is stated at 230,000, including 180,000 volunteers for the Provinces.

There is said to be no truth in the reported attack on Mont Valerien.

Preparing for Defense.

All towns and cities in France are raising men and money for the national defense. Lille, Arras and Valliennes are reported fully prepared to resist attack. The Rods at Lyons are becoming more moderate. The appeal to their leaders from Rochefort has had a direct effect.

The Brussels agent of the *World* telegraphs that it is understood the proclamation of the German Empire is the object of Deibruck's visit to South Germany.

Heavy Batteries of Strasburg Silenced.

It is announced to-night that the heavy batteries of Strasburg have been silenced, and the bombardment threatens to destroy the whole city. There are no signs of surrender.

It is reported from Florence that papers were found in Rome implicating Mazzini, Garibaldi and Carl Blum in a plot for a popular rising, and that these documents are in the hands of the Italian Cabinet. Mazzini will now be liberated.

Effect of Bulwer Lytton's Letter.

A letter from Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer to the London *Times*, reproaching the English government for apathy in the cause of peace, has produced a marked effect here. The Ministry are justly incurring reproach.

Prussia Being Used to Set Up a Republic.

I heard a curious statement to-day from a well known American gentleman just returned from Germany. He says the Southern States are only using Prussia in the war to eventually proclaim a Republic. The republic as southern, he says, in general.

The Prussians Temporizing with the French to Get Possession of Paris—Engagements near Paris.

LONDON, September 22.—It is generally believed here the Prussians are negotiating with France solely for the sake of delay, so as to secure possession of Paris.

During the investment of the city the following important engagements have occurred: On the 17th a Prussian brigade routed several battalions of French north of Bourvanes forest. Next day a sharp skirmish occurred near Vitry. On Monday the French were driven from Chatillon with considerable loss, eighteen guns. Near Versailles 2,000 Mobiles captured a number of Prussians who are prisoners had been collected by the Germans.

The Republic Favored by Germany and their Position on the Peace Question.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 22.—Our correspondent at Berlin states that the Republicans of Germany continue their agitation against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine with increasing determination in all their journals and in the Reichstag. The latter question, in the opinion of the Prussian army, has led them to demand without reflection of consequences that Alsace and Lorraine, at the point of the sword, be given up by the French and annexed to Germany. They also urge, with equal disregard of diplomatic consequences, the Prussian occupation of Luxemburg, the giving of French Flanders to Belgium, Savoy to Switzerland, and Nice and Corsica to Italy. They will not submit in any way to the interference of neutrals. Another party oppose the wholesale dismemberment of France, but ask that sufficient guarantee be given Germany against the future aggressions of France. They intimate that this guarantee should take the shape of the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine, and the destruction of the fortresses of Metz and Strasburg.

Rumored Abandonment of the Siege of Toul.

LONDON, September 22.—Telegrams in some of the London journals assert that the Prussians, having been repulsed in their last assault on Toul, have abandoned the siege and are marching to join the army near Paris.

A Naval Duel to Take Place.

A dispatch from Bombay reports that the German corvette Medusa and French corvette Dupleix have made arrangements for a naval duel in Japanese waters at an early day.

Return of the Queen's Messenger.

LONDON, September 22.—Captain Haworth, the Queen's messenger, has arrived at London, on his return from Berlin. He left Berlin on Saturday morning, and was the last to leave Paris Sunday, when all egress and ingress to the city was closed. They went to Rouen, thence to Calais, and were three days en route.

The Blockading Fleet.

The Battle blockading fleet is cruising from Boulogne to Dunkerque.

Will Not Insist.

The *Obligne Gazette* declares the Prussians will not insist on the annexation of Lorraine

Burnside Going to the Seat of War.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, September 22.—General Burnside left for Paris this morning. He carries with him letters from Count Bernstoff to Bismarck, and also to the Prussian and French commanders. He expects to get through the lines, but it is doubtful if he succeeds.

No Communication.

All communication between Parliament Foundation and Paris is suspended. The British government are now so effectually separated as before, Lyons and Paris are not in political accordance. The great cities of France refuse to be bound by the action of the capital if it is captured.

Revenue to Support the Holy See.

The Catholic powers have already communicated to the Pope their readiness to contribute their quota to secure a revenue for the independence of the Holy See.

The report from Tours that Talora had obtained from England a recognition of the provisional government is not believed here, as he would not act in the absence of the national assembly decided to do. In La Tours the belief is that no negotiations for peace are likely to succeed until military events before Paris assume a decided character. It is said the fortifications of Lille has been completed. An immense stock of munitions of war and provisions has been laid in. Specie payments have been suspended by the Belgian people.

Another War Probable.

A telegram received from Havre to-night says there are fresh complications between Russia and Turkey, and regards war between these powers as probable and imminent.

Disgraceful Action of Extreme Republicans in Paris.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 22.—A Paris letter of the 20th says the action of the extreme Republicans on Saturday and Sunday was disgraceful. There were demonstrations in several portions of the city in consequence of the delay in the arrival of the news of the "Sedan" for the creating of committees of defense in the different arrondissements, to be chosen by the people, and for a general collection and division of food and ammunition. Noisy and dangerous crowds assembled in different quarters, uttering revolting cries. A large number of Rouges were armed. In some cases violence was committed. In one instance a storehouse was broken open and a quantity of provisions seized under pretense of authority from the Committee of Defense. On Saturday night much terror prevailed among the better class of population.

FRANCE.

Reported Insurrection in Algeria.

MARSEILLES, September 22.—It is reported that an insurrection has broken out among the Arab tribes of Southern Algeria.

Germans Cut the Orleans Railway.

PARIS, September 21.—The Prussians have cut the Orleans Railway at Juvisy, now occupy several points along the line. The traffic on this road now stops at Etoile.

The Prussians menace Orleans.

Frontenac stationary in Paris has been melted up to supply the besieged with cannon.

Guervanière was arrested and sent to prison at St. Pierre, near Marseilles.

German Troops in Motion.

HAVRE, September 22.—A Prussian corps has crossed the Seine at Triel, in the Department of the Seine. There is also a large Prussian force at Meaux.

Narrow Escape of the Minister of the Interior.

VALENCIE, September 21.—The Minister of the Interior, while returning to his department with the Prefect, had a safe conduct from Gambetta, was set upon by the populace in Auberville, and 4 men at Rouen, and very nearly killed and in danger of being killed.

Metz Well Provisioned.

L'Independance states on reliable authority that Metz is well provisioned for many weeks, and cannot be taken by assault or famine. In the affair of the 9th thirteen Prussian regiments were nearly annihilated.

New Use for Petroleum.

An English civil engineer and chemist has invented a projectile for use on the walls of Paris against the Prussians. It is charged with petroleum, and upon a sheet of flame over a surface of sixteen to twenty-four yards. Two hundred workmen are actively engaged in manufacturing them.

Provisions Plentiful at Tours.

TOURS, September 21.—Nothing definite has been received from Paris to-day. There is great activity among the troops here, many leaving with all possible haste. It is reported that provisions are plentiful at Tours, and the influx of persons now arriving from Sedan, who left because they feared the Prussians would soon enter. The railroad service is still irregular.

The Fighting Near Paris.

Continues with varying results. No important engagement has taken place yet. The report that the Prussians had occupied Orleans is not confirmed.

Lyons the Temporary Capital.

It is rumored that Lyons will be made the temporary capital of France. The provisional government is determined to oppose the existence of the "Reds."

French Corps in Favor of National Defense.

TOURS, September 21.—Evening.—There is a strong movement on the part of the *élite* of France in favor of national defense.

The railway and postal services are still extremely irregular.

Movements of Prussian Cavalry.

TOURS, September 22.—The Prussian cavalry entered Nanter-sur-Seine and made a requisition. They subsequently relieved their corps, which was advancing in that direction.

The Nonmilitary Organizations of Paris.

By private parties as well as in the national armories has been vastly increased.

Letters from Metz, picked up at Fenestrange, reiterate the assurances that the place is well provisioned and the morale of the garrison excellent.

Gueronniere, while returning from Constantinople, was arrested at Marseilles, but immediately released by order of the government.

The Two Different Powers in Paris.

Special to the Sun.]

PARIS, September 16, via LONDON, September 22.—It is impossible to separate now the political from the military question; for, understanding one, you must understand the other. There are two different powers in Paris; one official, the Provisional Government, which suffers nobody but its accepted and tolerated by everybody; the second is the Central Republican Committee, composed of four delegates from each arrondissement, or eighty delegates in all. These four delegates are elected by twenty-five delegates elected by the people in every arrondissement. They are in constant communication with the population during the day through the delegates in their wards, and in the arrondissements, and at night by public meetings. A special committee of five remain in permanency, day and night, at the sitting of the assembly. These eighty delegates constitute the Commune of Paris. The International Association of Workingmen has been the cradle of that powerful organization, which is objectionable to the bourgeois and source of fear to the Government, but has the deepest root in the heart of the people. They sent yesterday a message to the Government, asking immediate measures, first, to transfer the police from the Central Government to the municipalities; the abrogation of every law or decree interfering with absolute freedom of speech, the press and meetings of Associations. Second, the appropriation of necessaries of life wherever to be found, and their distribution among the families of the National Guard, and those in need proportionally to the amount of provisions, the probable duration of the siege and the number of persons to be fed. Third, the immediate appropriation of all empty apartments or public buildings for the accommodation of the defenders of the city. Fourth, levy en masse of all French men without distinction. Fifth, the immediate dispatch of general commissioners to the departments to raise the population and send them to the defense of Paris. The Government refused yesterday to yield to these demands. To-day a delegation of one hundred and twenty members, comprising the eighty members of the Central Committee and two special delegates from each arrondissement, will again present them, and if the government still persists in the refusal, the people themselves will come peacefully and in force to the Hotel de Ville, and the workmen have constituted an independent government for the defense of France. I am going there I will be able to tell you more in a couple of days. The first success of the Prussians will overthrow the Provisional as Sedan overthrew the Imperial Government. Then the people will certainly take better care of themselves than they have done before.

Still Preparing for Defense.

Special to the Herald.]

TOURS, September 21.—The greatest activity prevails in all departments here for national defense. The Council General of the Department of Calvados has voted three million francs, that of Lyons ten million and two hundred thousand francs, and that of Nord the sum of money and a great number of men. Reinforcements of volunteers arrive daily. Five hundred soldiers who escaped from Sedan have entered Tours.

Garibaldi a Prisoner.

MARSEILLES, September 22.—Garibaldi is prevented leaving Caprera, and guarded as a prisoner. Italian war vessels are cruising off the Island.

French Fleet at Calais.

CALAIS, September 22.—The main portion of the French fleet is here. Three iron-clads are at Tunis.

Hopes of Peace at an End.

TOURS, September 21.—Information received here destroys the hopes of peace. Favre essentially Prussia for electing a representative assembly, and then obtain the voice of a duly accredited Government in making terms of peace, but the King of Prussia has steadily positively refused an armistice, and will make peace only on conditions of retaining possession of the districts now occupied until terms are ratified by the constituted authorities. Favre will not agree to terms is not yet reached. M. Favre informs his associates in the Government that the cession of Alsace will certainly be the ultimatum of Prussia, and he has little hope of success in his mission.

PRUSSIA.

Napoleon Preparing a Manifesto.

BERLIN, September 22.—It is understood on good authority that Napoleon, in his seclusion at Wilhelmshohe, in Cassel, is preparing a manifesto to the people of France.

The Corps Legislatif to Assemble.

The members of the late French Senate and Corps Legislatif will probably reassemble at Limoges, Department of Haute Vienne, in the north part of France.

The Interview of Bismarck and Favre.

The conditions now being contested between Bismarck and M. Favre at the King's headquarters at Versailles, are believed to have proposed beyond debating the question of the guarantee that the Constituent Assembly shall accept the conditions agreed upon. These discussions are merely of a friendly character, and have not yet taken the slightest step. The terms of peace have not yet been discussed.

German Republicans Oppose the Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

FRANKFORT, September 21.—The German Republicans, under Herr Jacoby, assembled at Hochsberg yesterday, and passed strong resolutions against the forcible annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. The meeting was dispersed by the police and Jacoby arrested.

Prussian View of Jules Favre's Mission.

BERLIN, September 22.—To-day's *Provincial Correspondence*, the leading organ of Count Von Bismarck, says the mission of Jules Favre shows a marked sobering down. His former haughty tone is measurably lowered; but apart from the legal competency which the Paris Government lacks, it is impossible to negotiate with a State of affairs is sufficiently realized at Paris, if France rejects the conditions which Germany must insist on. Favre meantime having asked Bismarck for an interview, the latter has taken advantage of making entirely clear to the world the attitude of Germany. The meeting will at least have the consequence of ending all illusions among the controlling men in Paris under which individual property power can exist.

The capture of the Hertins is officially denied.

Another of the Outworks of Strasburg Taken.

STRASBURG, September 22.—The siege of Strasburg is vigorously pushed. Lunette No. 52 was taken to-day by the Prussians with only trifling loss. Five guns were taken at the recent capture of Fort Lunette.

Rumored Capture of Strasburg.

MUNCHENBERG, September 22.—Rumors of the capture of Strasburg are afloat, but lack official confirmation. Prussian batteries have been made on the trenches by the besiegers on the 18th, but repulsed with great loss. There was fighting on the 17th and 18th, but it is believed to have been in consequence of sorties made by the garrison and not sensible.

ITALY.

The Occupation of Rome.

FLORENCE, September 22.—A contingent of each division of the Italian army occupied the city of Rome, while the remainder went into camp outside the wall. The Papal troops on capitulating laid down their arms and delivered to the Italians, who cheered lustily for King Victor Emanuel.

The Papal Legion have gone to Civita Vecchia, there to await the completion of the arrangements now being made to transport them to their several countries.

The Italian loss in killed and wounded before the city is trifling.

The Diplomatic Corps at the Vatican have announced their entire satisfaction with the precautions which have been taken to preserve order. The people of Italy are enthusiastic over the accomplishment of Italian unity. Five large guns are already mounted in the Pincian Gardens and used to salute the rising of the sun. Flags are displayed everywhere, and brilliant illuminations attest the general joy.

Surrender of the Papal Troops—A Gala Day.

Special to the Telegraph.]

FLORENCE, September 22.—Throughout Italy there are enthusiastic demonstrations of popular approval at the occupation of Rome. Great excitement was to-day at Rome, receiving the arms of the Papal troops. The terms of surrender were arranged with Gen. Kanzler. All native Italians on duty at the garrison are recalled to the depots of their arms. All foreigners are being sent to their respective countries. The surrender of the Papal forces took place at 8 o'clock this morning in the Leonine city. The appearance of the battalions, followed by that of the officers of the National Unitarian Convention, and Gen. Kanzler, Chief of that staff of the Pontifical army, was introduced and delivered an address. Dr. Rider, of Chicago, was among the guests.

Rome is a gala day.

BELGIUM.

Important Mission from England to the King.

BRUSSELS, September 22.—A British diplomatist arrived yesterday, *en route* for the headquarters of the King of Prussia on an important task, which is connected with peace negotiations.

Washburne's Note to Jules Favre.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The following note, addressed by Minister Washburne to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic, has been received by the State Department:

"SIR: I have received the communication which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the 4th instant, in which you inform me that, in virtue of a resolution adopted by the members of the Government of National Defense, the Department of Foreign Affairs has been confided to you. In return, I take great pleasure in announcing to you that I have received a telegram from my Government, which gives me the right of recognizing the Government of National Defense as the Government of France. I am, therefore, ready to communicate with this Government and to treat with it on all matters growing out of my position and authority. In making this communication to Your Excellency, I beg that both yourself and each member of the Government will accept the congratulations both of the American people and of the United States Government. They have learned with pleasure of the proclaiming of the Republic, which has been established in Paris without shedding a drop of blood, and they are united, both at heart in the sympathy, with this great Government, which they hope and believe to be pregnant with glorious results for the French nation and humanity. The people of the United States, who have enjoyed, for nearly a century, the immeasurable blessings of a republican form of Government, have the deepest interest in the efforts of the French people, for which they are bound by the ties of traditional friendship, and which seeks to establish institutions by which the inalienable rights of being and working for the welfare of all shall be secured both for the present generation and for posterity.

"Finally, I will say to Your Excellency that I congratulate myself on having to deal with one so distinguished as yourself, and who has elevated character and devotedness to the principles of humanity and of free institutions is so well appreciated in my country.

(signed) "WASHBURNE."

A Meeting of Sympathizers with the French republic.

CHICAGO, September 22.—The meeting held to-night at Farwell Hall to extend sympathy and encouragement to the French Republic, was an immense affair, filling the hall to overflowing and extending to the streets. A large number of German and French flags and many mottoes adorned the hall. Hon. Wm. Bross was chosen president. Speeches were made by Gen. Hasbrouck, Hon. Wm. Dexter, Hon. Lester Bond, Lewis and others in English. Some French speakers also addressed the meeting. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed during the whole meeting.

Wendell Phillips on Bismarck.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Wendell Phillips has an eloquent article in the *National Standard* of this week. He takes ground against Prussia, Bismarck, whom he calls the ablest, most unscrupulous and imperious of state managers, had it in his power to have planted peace between republican France and Prussia for the next generation. Instead of which he has given the utterance of democracy many a year. The first step Prussia made from Sedan to Paris destroyed forever Bismarck's claim to be thought a statesman. He takes ground against the Prussian King away such an opportunity of strengthening his own land in the gratitude of France and admiration of the world. Instead of this, he did all that in him lies to insure that immortal hate and undying purpose of revenge that will breed up in the next generation of Frenchmen, for nothing else but to humble the pride of the French nation. The next generation of Prussia will have cause to weep that at this hour so great in possibilities, Prussia had no statesman to reap the harvest of her greatness, and was only a mad god for her. The man we all thought a sham, an operatic, turns out only an atrot bloody tyrant, ready to immolate his wife if willing bed of a bigot King; no breadth, no foresight, no statesmanship, no humanity, always the highest wisdom. Prussia armed in order to vindicate her right to marry a prince of the house of Hohenzollern. Paris to invade France's right to do the same. For this he has sacrificed the lives of 100,000 of the flower of two millions of men as well as of science, art, literature and civilization; the world is aghast at the infamy, and the end of the debut shows that, drugooned as she was to the field by the Emperor, she is afraid to meet the never conquered France; he only triumphs all over the world refuse which could be construed or which refuse which could be construed or which would refuse him credit. Now in this incident attempt to display his power in the name of Germany, he subjects this great city to the horrors of a Communistic insurrection. Would easily were if the peace delivered Paris, leaving neither peasant nor princeling to tell the tale of the crime, Bismarck would be the civilized world blast the German laurels. Whipped to bull was only, in less than thirty days, Prussia a quicker and more thorough Sedan borne on the sounder, almost the loving sympathy of the world. Paris is the heart of the loathing and enlightened of both continents. Bismarck has made himself, for the time power, more within the memory of living men. He supped on her blood was blood of his conquering. He has made himself for the time, entirely and greedy, unscrupulous and overbearing as Napoleon. Bismarck has made Bourbons, the Philips, the Charleses of bygone days, the is not a nation, only an overgrown Prussia, to be the terror of Europe, among for their civilized neighbors. Our barbarian has made himself, for the time, the undermost in the face of christendom may justly call across the ocean to the Black Eagle, as Milton called to the fallen angel. It is a relief that Providence thus buries under its own ruins the arch fiend of modern times, and rots it of the means to cripple the rising Democracy, as Napoleon I. has done for the cause of liberty in the respect of the world. We sympathize with the German people in the calamities which France has been by Napoleon. Let her have the same pity extended to her that the world has for the people of Prussia. The French Government should utter the verdict of civilization, and if it does not, the people will. It should at least protest against this vengeance on unoffending France, the insult to the spirit of the age, and the outrage to the moral power of the next century, should speak for humanity, and for the brotherliness of cowardly science of the King.

(Signed) WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Our Government Can Do Nothing for Germans Expelled from Paris.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The *Evening Post* states that Secretary Fish has instructed Minister Washburne at Paris that he can do nothing whatever in the name of this Government to relieve the suffering German residents expelled from the city by the bombardment, and prevails in official circles at Berlin in consequence of this decision of the American Government.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, September 22.—Vice President Colfax addressed a large audience at Rushville yesterday. He also spoke at Connersville yesterday evening to an immense assembly.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—The Nevada Republican State Convention yesterday nominated Hon. Thomas Wells, of Virginia City, for Judge of the Supreme Court, Lin Wines for Secretary of State, and Hon. Thomas Jones, James D. Miner for Secretary of State, Wm. Campbell for Attorney General, Sylvester Lewis for Surveyor General, and Hon. Isaac Kuhl for Congress. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Administration of President Grant, and declaring that no true Republican can support Governor Fenton and Platt, ex-Governor Hoffman and Senator Conkling.

RICHMOND, September 22.—At the Republican State Convention to-day, Hon. Wm. Mahone was made permanent chairman. There were present, representing every county except two, Josiah A. Harman, of Augusta, Va., was nominated for Governor. The congressional Convention of the First District yesterday nominated Hon. John M. Botts. Now in the white members withdrew and nominated Ir. Douglas, white. The contending parties will go before the Executive Committee to the National Executive Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—Nearly all its constituents. Thomas Fitch for Congress, Hon. Horace Gray for Supreme Judge, and Hon. Thomas Wells for Governor. The Democratic Convention to-day declared it to be one of the objects of the American people to establish a republican form of Government, based upon the broadest principles of civil and political rights; says the honor and credit of Tennessee must be sustained; favors the thorough expulsion of all alliances; congratulates Germany upon the results of the war with France, while they deplore the loss of life; favors immigration and the enactment of laws to invite settlers to Tennessee. The convention was largely attended and enthusiastic.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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Rome is a gala day.

BELGIUM.

Important Mission from England to the King.

BRUSSELS, September 22.—A British diplomatist arrived yesterday, *en route* for the headquarters of the King of Prussia on an important task, which is connected with peace negotiations.

Washburne's Note to Jules Favre.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The following note, addressed by Minister Washburne to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic, has been received by the State Department:

"SIR: I have received the communication which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the 4th instant, in which you inform me

Give your customer his money's worth, and recommend your goods for just what they are, and you will grow rich in any business. This course is the cause of the great success of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale. Nearly every restaurant buys it.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

English Mission Given to Senator Morton

Distribution of Indian Goods—Novel Case in a Baltimore Court—Complaint Against Persons for Making Innovations in the Jewish Church Service, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1870.

Distribution of Indian Goods.

Commissioner Parker, of the Indian Bureau, has started West to give his personal attention to the distribution of the summer purchases of goods to the various superintendencies. This is the first time that such care has been taken in this matter, and great losses to the Government, and especially to the Indians, have been the result of cheating in the manner of the delivery of the annual purchases. It is Commissioner Parker's intention to assure himself that the packages shipped are actually delivered, and that the distribution to subagencies is properly made. Several members of the Peace Commission have started with him to aid in this work.

The English Mission.

A positive statement comes from Long Branch to-night that the President has appointed Senator Morton to the English mission. Secretary Fish, however, refuses either to affirm or deny the report, but says he has a blank commission ready signed, waiting for the President to telegraph a name to complete it. The mysterious manner which is adopted regarding this matter at the department is fast becoming ludicrous.

A Novel Case.

Some weeks since a portion of the wealthiest Jewish congregation in Baltimore filed a complaint in the Circuit Court against those who controlled the exercises, charging them with violation of the charter in making innovations in the church service. The respondents have made answer, and this is a very novel case is opened up before the civil courts. One of the principal grievances of the complainants is the introduction of female singers into the choirs. For this the respondents plead justification, in the precedent set by the complainants and other members of the congregation, especially on an occasion of the death of President Lincoln, in which female singers participated without objection; also, in the practices of orthodox German Jewish congregations of Vienna and other European cities.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT

Leaves Long Branch on Tuesday next for Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he will place his son at school, and then visit Concord, New Hampshire, where Miss Nellie attends school, returning to Long Branch and Friday evening start on their return here.

REPLY TO SENATOR WILSON'S CIRCULAR ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Hon. Samuel Randall, Chairman of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, having called on Hon. James Brooks as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to reply to the reduction of taxes circular issued by Hon. Henry Wilson as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has just published that reply. Mr. Brooks states that the reduction is not as much as Wilson claims, and that the Democracy is standing on the record. The Democracy never conquered France; he only triumphed over it when it refuse which could be construed or which would refuse him credit. Now in this incident attempt to display his power in the name of Germany, he subjects this great city to the horrors of a Communistic insurrection. Would easily were if the peace delivered Paris, leaving neither peasant nor princeling to tell the tale of the crime, Bismarck would be the civilized world blast the German laurels. Whipped to bull was only, in less than thirty days, Prussia a quicker and more thorough Sedan borne on the sounder, almost the loving sympathy of the world. Paris is the heart of the loathing and enlightened of both continents. Bismarck has made himself, for the time power, more within the memory of living men. He supped on her blood was blood of his conquering. He has made himself for the time, entirely and greedy, unscrupulous and overbearing as Napoleon. Bismarck has made Bourbons, the Philips, the Charleses of bygone days, the is not a nation, only an overgrown Prussia, to be the terror of Europe, among for their civilized neighbors. Our barbarian has made himself, for the time, the undermost in the face of christendom may justly call across the ocean to the Black Eagle, as Milton called to the fallen angel. It is a relief that Providence thus buries under its own ruins the arch fiend of modern times, and rots it of the means to cripple the rising Democracy, as Napoleon I. has done for the cause of liberty in the respect of the world. We sympathize with the German people in the calamities which France has been by Napoleon. Let her have the same pity extended to her that the world has for the people of Prussia. The French Government should utter the verdict of civilization, and if it does not, the people will. It should at least protest against this vengeance on unoffending France, the insult to the spirit of the age, and the outrage to the moral power of the next century, should speak for humanity, and for the brotherliness of cowardly science of the King.

(Signed) WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Our Government Can Do Nothing for Germans Expelled from Paris.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The *Evening Post* states that Secretary Fish has instructed Minister Washburne at Paris that he can do nothing whatever in the name of this Government to relieve the suffering German residents expelled from the city by the bombardment, and prevails in official circles at Berlin in consequence of this decision of the American Government.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, September 22.—Vice President Colfax addressed a large audience at Rushville yesterday. He also spoke at Connersville yesterday evening to an immense assembly.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—The Nevada Republican State Convention yesterday nominated Thomas Wells, of Virginia City, for Judge of the Supreme Court, Lin Wines for Secretary of State, Wm. Campbell for Attorney General, Sylvester Lewis for Surveyor General, and Hon. Isaac Kuhl for Congress. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Administration of President Grant, and declaring that no true Republican can support Governor Fenton and Platt, ex-Governor Hoffman and Senator Conkling.

RICHMOND, September 22.—At the Republican State Convention to-day, Hon. Wm. Mahone was made permanent chairman. There were present, representing every county except two, Josiah A. Harman, of Augusta, Va., was nominated for Governor. The congressional Convention of the First District yesterday nominated Hon. John M. Botts. Now in the white members withdrew and nominated Ir. Douglas, white. The contending parties will go before the Executive Committee to the National Executive Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—Nearly all its constituents. Thomas Fitch for Congress, Hon. Horace Gray for Supreme Judge, and Hon. Thomas Wells for Governor. The Democratic Convention to-day declared it to be one of the objects of the American people to establish a republican form of Government, based upon the broadest principles of civil and political rights; says the honor and credit of Tennessee must be sustained; favors the thorough expulsion of all alliances; congratulates Germany upon the results of the war with France, while they deplore the loss of life; favors immigration and the enactment of laws to invite settlers to Tennessee. The convention was largely attended and enthusiastic.

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THE YEDDO DISASTER.

Details of the Explosion of the Boiler of the American Steamer Yeddo.

CHICAGO, September 22.—The *Tribune* has a letter from Yeddo, Japan, dated August 10th, giving details of the explosion of the boiler of the American steamer Yeddo, while at the wharf of the American settlement of that city, instantly killing five foreigners and thirteen Japanese, and wounding six foreigners and nearly a hundred Japanese while at work in the woods chopping, had cut down one tree, which, in falling, struck and killed him instantly.

The steamer Yeddo had been granted permission to a company in that place to put down a gas well in the borough limits, for the purpose of procuring gas to light the town. The company will commence work immediately.

Forty-seven persons have been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary from Pankington, Ohio, during the last year. In only one cases are now pending on the cri

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
MAJOR WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny,
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny,
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny,
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette,
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport,
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

HERAWITH are given the details of the monster Subsidy Scheme for which Gen. NEGLEY stood father in the House of Representatives. When the reader has observed the extent of the Land Grab and mastered the details of the iniquitous device for despoiling the Public Domain that a few speculators might gain enormous riches, the inquiry will present itself, why did General NEGLEY enter into it? We leave the public to cogitate on the subject without a word of remark.

From every part of the county we have reports that are truly encouraging. The people are taking hold of the work of Reform in earnest. The call for speakers to address meetings is loud and frequent. There exists a settled determination to shake off the Rings and place the affairs of the county in honest hands. In less than five years that have past the annual expenses of the county have increased over a quarter of a million of dollars, and they are going on increasing every year. The rate of taxation has risen from ten to sixteen mills. Jobs now in hand will necessitate another addition of not much, if any less than two mills. With these things staring them in the face, Tax Payers are not going to permit the opportunity to put a stop to them to go unimproved. The Reform Movement promises them protection in the future, and they have adopted it as their cause. We have only to add that the success of the Reform ticket is an assured fact.

AFTER setting truth at nought day after day, and coining the most abominable falsehoods to blacken the character of Mr. WALTON, the "organ" affects virtuous reprehension of such low-lived practices in this style of emphatic rebuke:

"What does this man mean by stating so unblushingly a falsehood in the name of reason? Who will believe him hereafter? Who can place the slightest confidence in his integrity?"

Now the remarkable feature of this extract is, that whilst it reproves with the solemn gravity of another PECKSNIFF, and holds up *in terrorem* the awful consequences of not telling the truth, the assumption on which it rests is utterly false; so that in its charge of falsification it perpetrates an untruth which it sets up as its text for rebuking the degrading vice of lying! FERDINAND FREW and Baron MUNCHAUSEN were great in their time; but their genius in fabricating falsehoods falls far below the sublime heights to which the "organ" has mounted.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "Water Street," wants to know if we are aware that General NEGLEY's Chinese Emigration Scheme is a "cut no thing," says it is a "job for the support of mill owners, and intimates that the reason why he neither denies nor defends the charge that he "is in for Chinese labor in our mills and factories," is because he expects "more" of their support. But, says our correspondent, he will be disappointed in this, for not one of them will touch him. His fully and the wish to propitiate them by advocating the Emigration Scheme remain, and, says our correspondent, "our mechanics and laboring men must judge General NEGLEY by his intentions." We have no doubt that our correspondent knows. We refrain from making any appeal to mechanics, for we are well aware that they are perfectly competent to decide all questions relating to themselves and the public interest for themselves. They may be able to determine how General NEGLEY can champion the wholesale introduction of Chinese labor through his "Oriental Steamship Company," and still be worthy of their support. We can't.

REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE.

Readers of the cable dispatches during the last ten days or two weeks must have discovered, if they did not know before, that Republicanism has a very bad name in Europe. Indeed, the familiar phrase, a bad name, does not express the evil repute in which it is held in conservative circles. TACITUS states that "a great multitude" of the Christians, charged at the instigation of NERO with having set fire to Rome, "were convicted not so much of the crime of arson as of hatred of the human race." With our knowledge of the primitive Christian creed and practice, it is difficult to understand how so monstrous a perversion of facts could have found acceptance even in Pagan minds. It will, however, become plain, if we reflect that those wretched culprits were really in favor of changing certain long established institutions, by which, on the easiest terms, vast numbers of the most respectable people in Rome enjoyed, not only all the comforts, but all the luxuries of life. Think of the tremendous force of opinion, against which their life was a protest. Of course, nothing less than general hatred of the human race could have prompted an assault upon so blessed a state of things. Somewhat like this is the process of reasoning by which believers in established institutions in the old world arrive at their estimate of Republicans. Though the notion of divine right has comparatively few adherents at the present day, and though much light has penetrated even the serene regions of aristocracy, yet still Europe is controlled by a class to whom Democracy is a thing hideous and abominable. It assails and purposes to overthrow, as they suppose, the altar as well as the throne. Through the unfortunate connection from time immemorial existing between Church and State, the enemies of the one have constantly been forced into the position of antagonism to the other, and conservatives feel called to uphold both and look upon the opponents of each as equally vile and irrational. Long ago, in the thirteenth century, DANTE said:

Ah, Constantine! of how much ill was cause
Not thy conversion, but those rich domains
That the first wealthy Pope received of thee.

It is indeed only the trunk that the beneficiaries of that plentious dower, the administrators of those evil domains have frequently so conducted themselves as to merit the reputation unjustly assigned to the Christians in NERO's time, that of enemies of the human race.

But we intended merely to direct attention to the feelings with which republicanism appears to be just now regarded in Europe. Much has been said concerning the proclamation of a republic in France, but there is, in fact, no evidence that a majority of the French people desire a government of the sort. By the better portion of the people we know that the socialists are greatly dreaded, who are probably the only sincere republicans in the country. And they are likely so numerous as to be in themselves a barrier in the way of the inauguration of such a democratic system as might command the homage of the nation. But the existence of so many enemies of property and Christian society, readers, and will long render, a standing army essential to the stability of whatever government may be set up in France. There is also good reason to believe that, socialism aside, the French people are neither sufficiently intelligent nor sufficiently familiar with municipal administration to govern themselves. It is certain that one effect of their long subjection to imperialism has been to weaken or destroy whatever aptitudes of the kind they once possessed. With reference to the desires of the nation on the subject, we may be sure that so far as they are Catholic, or even earnestly Christian, they do not wish for a republic.

PLAGIARISM WHOLESALE AND BLUNDERING EXTRAORDINARY!

How General Negley Happens to Know So Much About Shipping.

The question was frequently asked during the last session of Congress, How is it that General NEGLEY happens to know so much about maritime affairs? It seemed rather strange that a member of Congress from a western district of Pennsylvania, who had never in his life had any maritime experience, and who probably didn't know the stem from the stern of a ship, should all at once step forward as the representative man of our fallen merchant marine. It appears, however, that the valiant General, like a fractious old war horse, has been breaking over into his neighbors' pastures, and feeling away quite at his leisure, without even so much as saying "by your leave."

Pages ten and twelve entire, half of page eleven, the first ten paragraphs of page thirty-nine, and the first four paragraphs of page forty of Gen. NEGLEY's printed speech are almost verbatim, (statistics and all,) copies of a report made by Jos. NIMMO, Jr., Esq., Chief of the Division of Tonnage, which was submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 31st of January, 1870.

In order to show how closely General NEGLEY has followed his authorities, we give the following sample from page 41 of his speech.

Mr. NIMMO on the 37th page of his report expresses this patriotic thought:

"It must not be that the ships of the nation, to whom we mainly attribute our maritime disasters, shall continue to supercede the American flag in our own ports and bear off from us the prizes of our commerce with other nations. Either let us follow that line of policy which the President indicated in his inaugural address, 'a prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt.'"

Gen. NEGLEY, in his speech delivered three months afterwards says:

"It must not be that the ships of the nation to whom we mainly attribute our maritime disasters shall continue to supercede the American flag in our own ports, and bear off from us the prizes of our own commerce with other nations. It is safe for us to follow the suggestions wisely expressed by the President in his inaugural address, 'Our prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt.'"

A large part of General NEGLEY's statistics are simply transcribed from the annual report of the Bureau of Statistics. But he fails to mention that important Bureau, which, under its present able chief, Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, has done so much to furnish to the country accurate statistics of commerce.

And that is how General NEGLEY happens to know so much about shipping.

General NEGLEY was, during the last session of Congress, the acknowledged champion on the floor of the House of the "Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," one of the most absurd and visionary schemes which was ever introduced into the Congress of the United States.

The scheme failed in the Senate, where the bill originated, receiving its death blow from Senator DAVIS when he said, "Now, Mr. President, I move to lay this bill upon the table, if the table is capable of holding such an enormity."

The refrain of Gen. NEGLEY's song is "Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company." It is found on almost every page and the main part of his speech is made up of the identical absurd statements and false statistics which were reiterated on all occasions by the lobbyists who had the management of that iniquitous and absurd scheme.

General NEGLEY publishes, as an appendix to his speech, a letter addressed to him by Vice Admiral PORTER, in which this paragraph occurs:

"You have expended great labor in your examination of this question, and a more complete history of our commercial condition could not be written. Your statistics are remarkably accurate, and will afford every one the means of satisfying himself of the correctness of that theory which should be the foremost in the world."

We should like to ask General NEGLEY if when he read that glorious communication he did not feel very much as if he had been stealing.

We advise the great Admiral in passing such high compliments in the future to scan his pretended authors a little closer.

But Gen. NEGLEY has run into just that kind of ridiculous blundering which is inevitable in the case of a man who attempts to speak *ex cathedra* upon subjects concerning which he knows nothing.

For example, on page 10, General N. says: "That we should sustain only 19,000 American ships, carrying not quite seven millions of tons, and employing not more than 200,000 American sailors in our foreign trade, while we actually employ 27,000 foreign vessels carrying nearly 11,000,000 of tons, and supporting over 400,000 alien seamen, seems utterly incredible to me; and yet it is a stubborn fact attested by official statistics."

General NEGLEY has simply mistaken the statistics of the movement of shipping for the statistics of tonnage employed. The former statistics, as the most ordinary commercial writer well knows, show the tonnage of a vessel every time she enters and clears. Thus, if a ship of 1,000 tons enters five times during the year, she counts on the *statistics of tonnage entered*, 5 vessels, 5,000 tons.

Not content with this, the General has capped the climax of blundering by adding seamen and tonnage entered to seamen and tonnage cleared, as though they were not obviously one and the same thing. This is like the showman's pet tiger—"Just nine feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, and nine feet back again, making eighteen feet in all."

The true statistics of men and tonnage actually employed are shown thus, from the official reports, in contrast with the above statement of General NEGLEY's:

NUMBER OF AMERICAN VESSELS EMPLOYED.	
General Negley.	Official Report.
19,000.	3,281.
AMERICAN TONNAGE EMPLOYED.	
General Negley.	Official Report.
7,000,000.	1,566,421.
AMERICAN SEAMEN EMPLOYED.	
General Negley.	Official Report.
200,000.	39,500.
FOREIGN SEAMEN EMPLOYED.	
General Negley.	Official Report.
400,000.	45,372.

No wonder that Gen. NEGLEY's figures "seemed utterly incredible" to him. The glaring absurdity of the statement that the tonnage of foreign vessels in our foreign trade amounts to eleven million tons is evident when it is known that that amount comprises almost the entire commercial tonnage of the globe.

Our case is bad enough, but for heaven's sake, General, don't make it *ten times* worse than it is.

In regard to geography as well as to ships, Gen. N. is also at sea. On page 47 we find this passage.

"Internal improvements and the remarkable energy of her citizens, rather than natural advantages, have made New York a great commercial emporium. Her harbor is neither a commodious nor in desirable proximity to the ocean; the influences of winter and the necessity of artificial defences all grave objections.

"Norfolk in contrast, has a spacious harbor, with deep water, universally mild climate and military advantages."

Gen. NEGLEY's description of New York harbor reminds us forcibly of the definition of the crab, which was submitted to the Naturalist COVIER: "The crab is a small red shell-fish, which moves backwards."

"Excellent, gentlemen," exclaimed the courteous savant, "with this exception, the crab is *not* red, it is *not* a fish, and it does not move backwards."

Thus we say General N.'s description of New York harbor is excellent, with the exception it is commodious, it *is* in desirable proximity to the sea, and it requires no artificial defenses for commerce.

General NEGLEY ran into this blunder simply from the fact that Norfolk is the projected point of departure for the phantom ships of the phantom Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

In the language of Webster, "Massachusetts needs no praise," for the Third District of Salem, having a grand list of $120,000, has a school house which was fit to be torn down thirty years ago, but was repaired and lasted twenty-three years, when the visitors described it as unfit for a stable. During the last few years the town has had several meetings about building a new one, but has at last resolved to repair the old building to an amount not exceeding $150.

THE TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

We invite the attention of all Republicans, who have the interests of the party at heart (and all have except a few Ring masters and their followers), to the present situation of the campaign in the Twenty-second District. If any doubt existed heretofore, it is now plain that the contest is between Mr. FREW and Mr. HOPKINS. Gen. NEGLEY is third in the race. If he had the entire Republican field to him-self he could not be elected. If any obligation, in the judgment of some, heretofore rested on Mr. FREW to withdraw in the interests of Republican unity, the day *for* it has passed. Gen NEGLEY cannot be re-elected to Congress in this campaign under any combination of circumstances. The public sentiment on this subject has been so fully developed during the last week that it is impossible for a well informed and candid mind to longer doubt. Even the friends of Gen. NEGLEY now admit—some directly, others indirectly—that he cannot be returned. Republicans known to be adverse to him are daily pilled with appeals to take him once more, urging that he will be personally disgraced if defeated, as if political defeat involved personal disgrace. They are entreated to repress the dictates of their own good judgment, to blind their eyes once more to all considerations of merit and fitness in a candidate in the interests of a pretended political necessity. The same patriots do not think that the failure of Mr. PHELPS to be returned to Congress involves any personal disgrace.

Republicans of Allegheny! Rally to the support of the Reform candidate, Major FREW. The real contest, we say again, is between him and the Democratic nominee. Major FREW was born and reared in this city, and is well known to all of our people. Able, patriotic, industrious, faithful to the great principles of the Republican party, and thoroughly acquainted with all of the interests of the district, he possesses every required qualification of a Representative in Congress. An upright, liberal, public-spirited man, a Christian gentleman widely known and respected in and far beyond the circle of his personal acquaintance. Falsehood however base, slander however malicious, cannot reach him. To vote for Mr. FREW involves no compromise with judgment or conscience. Every Republican who votes for him will feel that he has voted for a man worthy his suffrage. An honest man cannot feel well in giving his support to a candidate known to be unfitted for the office he seeks, simply because in so doing he commits something like a crime.

Republicans! The Saarbruck, Weissenburg and Gravelotte of the campaign have been fought and won. We are now moving on Sedan. The Imperialism of the Ring is found as we advance to be a mere shell incapable of resisting attack. The enemy is demoralized and fleeing. Courage, energy and persistence will make our victory complete.

Let every Republican voter cast his ballot for the man, who, in his heart he feels should be elected, and there is not the slightest danger of losing the district.

THE "Regulars" decline to discuss the question of taxes. Whether this is because they feel no interest in it or realize that the mismanagement of the Ring has been so bad that it cannot be defended, the reader can judge for himself. It is doubtful whether the taxpayers will be satisfied with this treatment of the question and wheel into line for those who have placed on them, and will continue on them, unless they are not deprived of a power, these increasing burthens. The "Regulars" have been invited to discuss the question of morals in politics. For this also, they have no taste. It is foreign to their idea of things. It is their motto that morals have no place in politics, that corruption will always exist and there is no use in trying to prevent it. This is what was said to Gen. NEGLEY, but he did not believe it—at any rate he concluded that something could be done to stop jobbing and stealing and introduce honesty and economy, and so after a trial of less than two years Congress was enabled to cut down taxation nearly eighty millions at a single dash. Now it is believed that something of the kind can be effected in our home affairs, and the Reformers are for making the trial. They come before the people in just this shape, and invite the "Regulars" to discuss the question with them, but not one of them opens his mouth, only, perhaps, to utter a warning about "injuring the party." The Reformers think this is no answer at all, and can not conceive how the party can be injured by electing sound Republicans, who, besides, are *for* reforming these abuses. And that is what the Republicans of Allegheny are going to do.

Saratoga has had 10,000 visitors this season; Cape May, 10,000; Atlantic City, 12,000; Long Branch, 30,000; and Newport about 20,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, there was destroyed at the Treasury United States currency to the amount of $400,230,350 82, embracing legal tender notes, fractional currency, interest notes, &c. The whole amount destroyed since the act authorizing the issue of United States currency, is, $1,398,023,999 27. The number of pieces of paper money examined in the amount, during the year, was 118,176,632, and for the whole time, 672,743,922.

It has been decided that the provisions of the law furnishing artificial limbs to soldiers, or money for, are personal to the soldier, and do not extend to his heirs in case of death before receiving the benefit thereof.

The process of welding together the breech portion of the 35-ton gun recently took place at the Woolwich (England) arsenal. This gun, which promises to be the most powerful in existence, is designed upon the Frazer system, and is built of five concentric rings—first, a tube, of toughened steel, then a chase of coiled iron, next a second coil of iron, over that the coiled breech piece, and over all the trunnion hoops, a massive one enclosing weighing about ten tons, which was welded at a red heat. This form of construction is calculated to afford the maximum of endurance with the minimum of weight. The amount of endurance required may be imagined from the fact that the charge of gunpowder is to be 110 pounds, and the projectile weighs 800 pounds. The calibre of the bore is 11 6 inches, and the length of the projectile will be two feet of solid shot, and about three feet two inches of conical shell.

There are now 84 submarine cables 22,007 miles long and having 27,302 miles of wire, and representing $40,000,000 capital. 20,828 miles of other cable are under contract, demanding $16,000,000 additional capital.

Three ships built and owned by one party at Flushing, on the same stand and of the same size and model, recently arrived on the same day at San Francisco. One made the voyage in 148 days, one in 123 days, and one in 134 days. The ships sighted each other as they were entering the Golden Gate.

The *Times* good Democratic authority as to the price of whisky, notes that that commodity sells on Chicago 'Change at eighty-four cents, at least twenty per cent-less than the first cost of manufacturing, and for the first time in its history it sells for the Federal revenue officers.

The Western Union Telegraph Company employs seven regiments of men in its work, most of them as operators and in the higher grades of service.

Among the subscriptions lately received by the Freedmen's Bureau for the benefit of educational purposes are contributions from parties who were prominent rebels.

The total loss to France in genuine champagne gobbled up by the Germans is $20,000,000

At Copenhagen, Vt., recently, a stream of water forced forth from a dry hill-side, washing away thousands of cart loads of dirt and stone, and still continues, likely to prove permanent.

A trick of the last Legislature of Montana is coming to light. An act of Congress authorizes the publication at the national expense of the laws passed each session by Territorial Legislatures. So the Montana men re enacted all the laws ever passed by them, making $5,000 extra expense to the nation.

The sewers run within a foot or two of some of the Greenwich street lodging basements in New York, and there is not one of these places where the constant rumbling noise of the water, rising as the tide comes in, cannot be heard beneath the boards.

The strike in Fall River, by stopping the largest print manufactories in the country, has furnished a grand chance for the manufacturers of Rhode Island to make a handsome sum of money by printing, as it is said, the price of prints from six to eight cents a yard.

One of the first really good buildings that was erected in San Francisco was made of stone, all of which was cut, fitted and placed in position without material in China, and then shipped across the water.

The amount of stock already taken is more than sufficient to construct the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad.

A wall around Arlington National Cemetery just contracted for will be two and a half miles long and cost $40,000.

The Canadian papers assert that the recent efforts of Sir John A. Macdonald to overcome the reluctance of the Prince Edward's Islanders to join the Dominion have succeeded.

The Hartford insurance companies last year received for premiums $4,371,426, paid on losses $3,750,280, dividends $12,747,596. The surplus of twenty-two millions has been mostly absorbed in the issue of new stock and the increase of capital.

M. Bauer, of Paris, has taken a patent for the manufacture of steel printing types, claimed to be cheaper, more perfect and durable, to say nothing of rusting and over sharpness.

It is estimated that at one-fourth ounce to each letter, the weight of just 50,000 letters in that balloon from Metz, captured at Neufchatel would be 781¼ pounds avoirdupois, wherefore the story is discredited.

Brooklyn now has 48,097 population, had 296,312 in 1860, an increase which encourages the Union to predict: "At this rate, in thirty years from now the present city of New York, Paris, and greet the opening of the next century with a population of two millions."

The United States steamer "Juniata" was the first to inform Hamburg of the raising of the blockade of the Elbe, and the people were so overjoyed that they wanted to beat the officers and crew.

The Prussian Government considers brandy an excellent drink for the army in the field, and every company every soldier to fill his flask before he leaves any camp. But the more are desperate in the use of the liquor, and no harm from it is reported.

It is rumored that the Census Bureau is considering the propriety of taking the census over again in New York City, owing to the many complaints of the present inefficient enumeration.

Orders for the withdrawal of the Northern Pacific lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin have been issued, and similar orders for Oregon and Washington Territory are soon to follow.

PERSONAL.

Out of the twenty-eight portraits of Connecticut Governors in the Senate chambers at Hartford, only seven are represented as "men in the moustache"—John Winthrop and Joseph H. Hawley, whose terms of office were separated by more than two hundred years.

Mr. Elias Colbert, the "sun-spot" editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, has been appointed Assistant Director of Dearborn Observatory of Chicago.

An interesting feature of the Lyceum course at Boston next winter will be a lecture against woman suffrage by Catherine E. Beecher, and a reply by Mrs. Mary E. Livermore, the same evening.

Paris has the grandest and most complete system of sewerage in the world, and the credit for it is assigned to Louis Napoleon.

Capt. Crowninghield, a survivor of the Oneida, was blown off the paddle-box of the City of Yeddo, when she exploded in Yeddo harbor.

The English Minister pertinaciously insists that the Japanese must call Victoria *Na Poi* (heavenly ruler). They object that it is a title applicable only to the Mikado himself as descended from the gods, but offer to address foreign potentates by their home title, and they have been given three months to yield in to Britain.

Isaac Bromely, editor of the Hartford *Evening Post*, has just returned from a secret service mission to England and France, made for the government. A portion of it related to International postal matters.

The Chicago *Post*, speaking of Professor Hoe, says he was chief of the caterers, and was called the cutter-pillar for that reason and because he got the butter fly.

General Hooker (Fighting Joe) has gone to the St. Louis (Mich.) Mineral Springs for the benefit of his health, which has been very poor for some time past.

There has arrived at Springfield, Illinois, to be placed conspicuously in Lincoln's monument at Oak Ridge Cemetery, a stone taken from the wall of Servius Tullius, built at Rome about 578 B. C.

The Blauvelt family, of New Jersey, claim a fortune of fifty million dollars in Holland.

Pere Hyacinthe is going to marry that American lady whom he converted to Catholicism, and who has lately modeled a striking medallion of his handsome, stolid face.

STATE POLITICS.

The following ticket has been put in nomination by the Democratic County Committee of Erie county: Assembly—Henry C. Shannon, Eli Duncombe; Sheriff—Wilson Moore; Treasurer—Amos Heath; Clerk of Courts—A. J. Preudiff; Commissioner—John Burton; Auditor—S. C. Sturgeon; Poor Director—Henry Boos; Jacob Schaefer, Jacob Heide; Trustees of Erie Academy—Hon. Selden Marvin, J. R. Thompson, Rev. J. F. Spaulding.

We copy the following from the New York *Tribune*:

A correspondent at New Geneva, Pa., sends us the following concerning the Hon. Andrew Stewart, the Republican candidate for Congress in Jos. McJunkin's 1st Pennsylvania district. Stewart was not a candidate and did not seek the honor. We hope the District will honor itself by electing him. His election would be an anomaly in the political history of our Government. Mr. Stewart was first elected to Congress in 1820, just fifty years ago, for the XVIIth Congress, and is now the only surviving member of that body—President Buchanan being the last who has died. But a single term of his first election and 1850, he served through nine Congresses. He served under every administration from President Monroe's to Polk's inclusive, except Harrison and Taylor's. He served in Congress with every President of the United States up to Grant, except the first five and Gen. Taylor. He was elected as a Democrat all through, though he never voted for Gen. Jackson at the polls when the election was thrown into the House. He voted for Jackson, because the person had received a large majority in his district. Mr. Stewart opposed the re-election of Gen. Jackson in 1828, and notwithstanding his district gave Gen. Jackson about 2,800 majority, Mr. Stewart continued to be elected to Congress. He was an earnest and able advocate for Mr. Clay's great American system of protection, and now has the great pleasure of that great question which is again threatening the very foundation of political parties. He was also a warm supporter of all measures for great internal improvements. Forty-seven years ago, before the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was projected, he secured an appropriation of $30,000 for a survey of a road or canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio. And to his energy and influence are we more indebted for this great national road, passing through his district, than any other man, except, perhaps, Mr. Clay. Mr. Stewart has continued to take an active part in all the leading public matters of the country up to the present day, and is thoroughly identified with the Republican party. He is yet hale and vigorous, with all his faculties active and unimpaired. Notwithstanding his age, he is erect, and of fine commanding appearance; his voice is clear and sonorous, and his eyes sparkle with something of the vivacity of youth. Ye people of Westmoreland, Indiana, and Fayette, see to it. Let that voice once more sound in the Hall of Congress for protection and progress. We say, elect your venerable statesman.

THE "ORIENTAL" SUBSIDY SCHEME.

GEN. NEGLEY'S GREAT GRAB.

A Large Part of the Public Domain at One Swoop.

Huge Chinese Emigration Scheme.

How the Lobby Managed the Thing.

"Put Money in Thy Purse."

The endeavor to revive American commerce by encouraging the establishment of a steam marine, has been greatly desired by our leading public men. Congress was employed last winter in considering the various projects which were brought before it. There were about thirty of these, embracing all sorts of ideas crude and otherwise; some asking money, some mail contracts, and others public lands. The most imposing of these was the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York. It was introduced in each House in a multiplicity of forms, taking the preference over others as it went along. Its the fact came out that there was bad faith in every part, between the men pressing the claims of the Company, and the members of the Company, if not with the Government. In one bill George H. Boring, Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks and Jacob Tome were named as Commissioners at large; in two bills, Joseph Medill, Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks and Jacob Tome were so named; in another, where Joseph R. Hawley, Walter Harriman, William Cullen Bryant, George H. Ernshaw, Brooks, Horace Greeley and A. P. Jones. In each of the bills there were also a Commissioner named from each of the Southern States. It is due to these gentlemen to declare that they gave their names and influence from the most laudable of motives; and that they and the majority of the members of the Company throughout, have contemplated the establishment of a national steam line under auspices which would guarantee its success as an enterprise and confer a lasting benefit on the public. With much of the detail they were imperfectly acquainted; and from the last scene in the drama, it can easily be surmised that they were purposely kept in the dark.

The several bills accordingly provided that the vessels of this company should run to certain ports of Europe, to ports of the Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal, and have an intermediate port on the Red Sea. Ring visitors should be made every third week from Norfolk, and weekly from Port Royal or Brunswick, and tri-weekly from New York, in whole or in part from one or all of these ports.

So far the purposes of the measure appear to have "fair sailing." They are noble, worthy of any man's ambition, and in the highest degree creditable to the men entertaining them. To be sure, there is an unsubstantiality about the sound which to men of experience indicates a want of "true metal," but there was enough to evoke the most cordial sympathy and co-operation. A navy of three thousand ton steamers sailing weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly to Europe, Egypt and China, and laden with freight, passengers and mails, going and returning, is certainly a pleasing picture. Of course, the trading, the wheeling and dealing would be necessary. The bill of the Senate made abundant provision for this, in four distinct propositions.

1. It gave mail contracts for twenty years. The vessels were required to be of not less than three thousand tons burthen each, and the United States were to give the company the postal money on all mail matter conveyed by its steamers—the whole thing the consideration of the contracts to be exempt from all dues and port charges.

2. The fourth section of the bill contained a scheme of emigration and subsidy, of enormous proportions. It applied to the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia; each of which States were empowered to subsidize the company by legislative or individual or corporate action, through deposit of State bonds with the Postmaster General—the interest to be paid semi-annually and the principal to be handed over to him after the expiration of the year. *For every hundred thousand dollars of this subsidy the General Government was required to give the respective States appropriating the money* ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

3. The bill further provided that "as consideration for the construction of said steamships, upon plans approved by the Navy Department from materials exclusively the production of our own country, there shall be granted and allowed to said Company *for each and every ton, eighty acres of land from the public domain of the United States.*"

4. The Company is required to place on each of its ships one apprentice for every two hundred tons of its burthen, and to maintain *for every apprentice, maintained four years, a square mile of land should be given. This would be 40,000 acres to the twenty years.*

5. Senator Nesmith, of Arkansas, and General Negley, of Pennsylvania, consented to father and take charge of these measures. The committees incubated the bills, scrutinized the in schwalbat, and finally one was reported in the Senate. Whether there was a purpose to dispose of the franchises and powers so obtained, it is not for us to surmise. There were rumors, as there always are on such occasions.

The fate of the measure will be found in the Washington *Daily Globe* of July 8th. The bill had been made a special order two days previous, and in its time was announced by the Vice President. The first Clerk proceeded to read an amendment which had been reported on the 7th of February. Mr. Casserly, of California, called attention to the fact that the bill as read was not identical with the bill as printed. The names of Messrs. McClellan and Horace Greeley as Commissioners were struck out and other names inserted, so as to create the following gentlemen commissioners at large: Jacob Thorn, Samuel D. Jones, Dwight Webb, Willard B. Farwell, James C. Jewett, E. M. Barnum. All contracts, instead of being made with these commissioners, thus virtually annihilated the original organization. This was followed by petitions several weeks previous by one of the proposed new commissioners. The reading of the bill created a great sensation. Mr. Sherman spoke in decided terms against the extraordinary provisions, and Garret Davis proposed to lay it on the table if the table was large enough to hold it. It, however, was recommitted, and kept asleep till the adjournment.

The extravagant land grants already made to railroad corporations are so many impediments to land subsidies for steamship lines, and the action of political conventions indicate that the people are determined to take the matter in hand. Yet the homestead laws may be so modified as to be applied for the encouragement of emigration; and we have no doubt that Congress will yet pass a good bill, which secured by the Mikado himself as supporters. But the follies of the past must not be repeated.

A BASE APPEAL.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the Wednesday issue of the *Gazette* we find the following malicious editorial paragraph:

Coal miners, Miles Humphreys, a poor mechanic has been selected as the man the millionaire Joe Walton should decide whom the miners you could bid bidding and vote for him. He thinks your bread and butter depends on his success. His trackers counted on you as his obedient serfs only too anxious to kneel before the monied power and depend upon favors for the King of black diamonds. We know where you stand. Coal diggers, you grand drawn wagers, but the can never rob you of your Independence and political equality.

In an intelligent manufacturing community like Allegheny county, are disposed to continue their patronage of a journal, guilty of such infamy as is involved in the above extract, then we are very much mistaken. It seems as though no depth of meanness was too low for this vile sheet, no character however good, no calling however honorable, no relation of society, however sacred, are free from its venomous imputations or its heated and selfish attacks. The decent men who formerly controlled its columns, giving dignity and force to its teachings, seem to have vacated their positions and handed over the concern to some spawn of the Brick Promeroy school of political literature.

Coal dealers are an honorable, industrious class of citizens, engaged in an important branch of industry, subject to great hazard and exposure, contributing much to the prosperity of this community, the growth of which is new attracting and securing so large a share of the attention of rival communities. They are not engaged in "grinding down the wages of the miners," but contrawise, as every one knows, are paying them liberal and just wages—double the anti war rates—and their miners are entirely satisfied. A good feeling, as always should, exists, between employer and employee, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the low demagogueism of the *Gazette* will not disturb that relation.

We venture to affirm that Mr. Walton is paying his numerous employees more liberal wages to-day than are the publishers of the *Gazette*, who assume to sit in judgment upon the business relations of the citizens of the county. As to Mr. Walton being or dealing for the defeat of Miles Humphreys more than any one else, is simply false. Mr. Walton supports the Reform ticket, not out of opposition to any one particular candidate, but from convictions of duty; but if any one on the Regular ticket is to be elected, he would rejoice in the election of Mr. Humphreys. Truth and decency are desirable elements in an election campaign. Neighbors may honestly disagree without becoming enemies. Let the *Gazette* be not necessary to disturb and effect the industrial relations of life. May we not hope that such vile appeals to the passions of men will meet with the avenging rebuke of every good citizen.

COAL DEALER.

THERE were few battles during the rebellion, when troops did not stand on their arms within sound of the engagement, while their commanders refused to go to aid in the fight, because they had not explicit orders so to do. When General Sigel entered France he provided for such contingencies by embodying in a general order the following words: "Wherever the enemy is to be met let him be attacked with the utmost vigor. It is a well-known order of battle that the cavalry make the first onset. When the the thunder of the cannons is heard let no one be found idle; but let each body of troops at once direct their march thitherward, and, having arrived on the field of battle, endeavor to grasp instantly the plan of action, that they may intelligently and without delay join the engagements. Let me remind you also that what can be accomplished in one day must never occupy two."

TULLAHOMA, TENN.

Information for Everybody—The Tide of Immigration—Cheap Farms and Chances for Mechanics.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., September 9, 1870.

My letter to the COMMERCIAL of August evoked a shower of letters, some of which I have answered; but as the mass of them inquire for general information only, I shall avail myself of the generous columns of the COMMERCIAL to give it.

The great Ku-Klux bug-a-boo seems to have fastened on the imaginations of some so flabby that even the late developments in North Carolina and the facts as stated by the thousands who have located in this State the past year, are unable to vanquish it.

The tide is setting in; north-men are walking, riding, driving every way; the air is so charming; the sweet blue sky is so enchanting; a calm placidity settles over the verdant plains and dark, softly-sighing forests; along the creeks, the jay-birds, swallows and larks warble faintly but sweetly, as if feeling the influence of the spirit that breathes thousands who have located in this State the past year, are unable to vanquish it.

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Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

$10,000

EIGHT PER CENT. TEN YEAR MOUNT WASHINGTON BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Exempt from all Local Taxation. Interest payable Semi-annually, February and August, at our office.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 22, 1870.

It is remarked that money would be very stringent but for the confident belief that Mr. Boutwell will come to the relief of the money market, as it may be wanted for the next two months. The pressure upon him would be very great if it were at all necessary, but no pressure will be required, as once in the money market is quite as important to the Treasury as it is to bankers or merchants. The *Tribune* paper of one of the most prominent bankers of Wall street, and a gentleman of conservative views in financial matters, said to us this morning, that the Secretary has it in his power, with his $60,000,000 of gold, and his $40,000,000 of currency, to keep the money market, not only of this city, but of the whole country, in a very easy condition this fall. He has only to sell a little more gold, and then increase some $5,000,000 or more his purchases of bonds this month, and from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 next month, as the business demands may require, and the bankers will feel confidence in the situation and would discount business paper with a sense of safety in the future." To-day it is reported that the purchases of bonds were increased to three millions, giving additional assurance that an easy money market can now readily be maintained by the judicious action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

—Messrs. Jas R. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	117½	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds '62	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds '64	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	111	110½	110½
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	110½
U. S. 10-40s	107½
6-30s, January and July, 1865	
6-30s, January and July, 1867	
6-30s, January and July, 1868	
Union Pacific 1st mortgage	90
Central Pacific Railway	87
Currency Pacific	111½

—The supply of gold for cash delivery, says the New York *Times*, is growing scarcer on the street, and the leading holders, like the Bank of Montreal, are able to charge a considerable for the use of their gold, varying from 5 to 8 per cent. premium, while investing 5 to 7 per cent. per annum on the currency advanced to them by the borrowers of gold. The whole operation is thus made equal to an average of 10 per cent. per annum for the use of English or Provincial credit on London, where the rate of interest is only 3 per cent. Unless the Treasury should increase its sales of gold to correspond with the increasing gold revenue from Customs, the profits to the lender and the loss to the borrower of gold is likely to be increased, and perhaps soon demand the payment in gold of the average of gold in the banks. If the latter should prove to be the case, it will be well if this control prove to be the only machine for the manipulation of a continued danger that such wealthy concerns as now control the bulk of the gold supply may avail of the daily employment on the street and at the custom house, may be tempted as they were last September, to engage parties to a preconcerted "corner" in gold.

—The New York stock market shows some speculative activity, in the way of an effort to break prices on a few specialties. In this way the "bear" interest is being, to some extent, augmented; which is one of the elements necessary to a firmer market.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 22, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Central & Hudson	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
No. Shore	104	104	104	104	104
Erie	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131
Michigan Cent	96	96	96	96	96
Illinois Cent	132	132	132	132	132
Cleve. & Pitts	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & R. W.	86	86	86	86	86
Pacific Mail	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Quicksilver	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Do. preferred	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Western Union	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Ft. Wayne	94	94	94	94	94
Cleve. & Tol.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Do. preferred	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Wabash	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Do. preferred	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Miss.	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Pacific Mail	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Adams Express	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	103½	103½		
N. Y. Central scrip	97½	97½		
Erie	47½	47½		
Reading	97½	97½		
Harlem	131	131		
Illinois Central	132	132		
Lake Shore	104	104		
Chicago & Rock Island	109½	109½		
Pittsburgh	90½	90½		
Western Union	89½	89½		
Fort Wayne	94	94		
Ohio & Mississippi	32½	32½		
Gold	112¾	112¾		

—The New York *Herald*, speaking of the temper of the Wall street markets, says the feverish tone of tramp in Wall street in the early part of the week was the sudden change of tactics on the part of those who were generally recognized as the instigators of the "bear" attack which carried prices down so suddenly on Monday last. At the time this change was afforded food for further reflection in an equally curious transposition on the part of the quotation "bulls," who were required to be selling as the market rose, when their orders were buying. Divested of such mystery as the situation appears to be involved in, the most probable hypothesis is that the cliques have planned among themselves to prepare the market for the consummation of such a policy as they have agreed upon. All this backing and filling means nothing more nor less than an effort to actively interest the great masses of smaller operators in the negotiations, so that the public, when the "bulls" will be sure to take the lead, will be ready for the aggressive reason which means the realization of paper gains to the single dealer. The attack of the previous day had left the market weak, and hence rather sensitive to a further bearish movement early this morning. But as the "bears" began to cover, and the whole situation evidently changed, the market advanced steadily, until at the close it was buoyant at the best prices of the day, as before this evening showing that the "bulls" have recovered nearly all of the ground lost in the embrace of Monday's panic. It is evident, too, they that the cliques are cultivating the sensation of a boom in railroad stocks, and are alleged to be selling heavily as the market rose, but without regarding the advance. Still another point to be considered is, that the "bears" were really sheltering their first movements, anticipating that the unusual intervention to advance the rate of freight on the trunk lines of railway would occasion a general unloading of stocks, and that, therefore, the market failed to respond with any serious decline to their extensive sales, and fearing that the continued ease in money and the improved earnings of the present season would place them at the mercy of the market they suddenly extricated themselves from what would, if persisted in, be an extremely dangerous predicament. Such, in brief, are the respective opinions entertained concerning the curious situation of the market.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

September 21—There is a good supply, and we have had a steady demand for all kinds. Prices continue unaltered, as follows. Bar iron is less active.

	Prices.
Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	35 00@36 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	30 00@32 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	28 00@30 00
Forge Coal Mill, per ton	32 00@33 00
Nonvelus Car Wheel	45 00@ —
Hot Blast Mosaugh	45 00@50 00
Cool Blast Maramec, per ton	45 00@50 00
Cool Blast Car Wheel, per ton	50 00@ —
Cool Blast Heela, per ton	45 00@50 00
Bloome, Maramec, per ton	40 00@50 00
Scotch, cast, per ton	30 00@35 00
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 00@ —

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, per lb	3@3½ c.
Bar, charcoal, per lb	5@5½ c.
American, Sheet, per lb	8 c.
Horse Shoes, per keg	12 c.
Nail Rods	9 c.
Horse Shoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	9 c.
Nail Rods	9 c.
Blooms Iron	4@5 c.

—Continued.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, September 21—Flour in fair demand. Wheat—No 1 White scarce, active, at $1 No 2 White in good demand at $1 10. No 1 Red scarce. No 2 Red in good demand at $1 07. Corn—No 1 State nominal. Barley weak at $1 [illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 22, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues to improve steadily, with a fair demand for the leading articles and as before remarked, extensive preparations are being made for the fall trade. The leading operators have made up their minds that trade will be active, with a large increased demand over any previous season, and the result is they are making arrangements to that end. The weather continues cool and pleasant, and were it not for the clouds of dust, no cause of complaint could be found. The "oldest inhabitants" informed us to-day that certain changes would shortly take place in the signs of the zodiac, when heavy and long continued rains would follow. Our river men can make a note of this. Many of our prominent merchants and manufacturers have profited by our hint as to the efficiency of printers ink, and have made known their places of business, and the kind of goods and wares they have in store through the columns of the COMMERCIAL. Others will doubtless do likewise. Produce—the receipts are increasing with a fair stock on hand; prices have undergone but few changes. These will be found noted in their proper places. Flour—There is no quotable change in the markets, and both mills and stores report an active local demand. Groceries and provisions are quiet, firm and unchanged, with a good trade reported. The local markets are still well supplied. In a word, the markets are about as reported yesterday, and we do not materially alter our figures.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains an abundant supply. The receipts since our last report were 1384 bbls. Messrs report regular sales at $2@2 50@ $2 75 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; the leading houses have a good stock on hand, being well prepared for their trade. Sales—Ash, refined 8½ ₱ cent., 75 bbls; No. 1 common, 4½ ₱ cent., 20cwt; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls, 10@10½c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—In this department of trade we have no change to note. Trade is fair and quotations range as follows: Shoulders 11c; ribbed sides, 12½c; clear sides 12½c; sugar cured Hams, 20@25c; Dried Beef, 18c; canvassed 21@22c; leaf lard 14@15c; in tubs or firkins, 15c. Mess Pork, $19.

PEACHES—The stock is still heavy, and sales are regularly made at $2 50@3 50 ₱ box—inferior lower.

CHEESE—Receipts 80 boxes. We are reported of a good business at the following: Western Reserve 12@13c; factory 13½@14c; Goshen 14½@15c.

POTATOES—Regular sales at 55@60c ₱ bushel; Jersey Sweets at $4@4 50, and Baltimore $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

HIDES—Are sold in a regular way at 5@5½c ₱ lb.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand. The leading operators have a good stock on hand. Sales were made in a fair way to the following: Strained, No. 1 shore, 28 to 30 ₱ bbl; No. 1 do, $26 50@27 00; No. 2 shore medium, $16; strained 28 to 32 half bbls; extracted, 12@13c in kits—No 1 $1 10; No 2 $1 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake Herring $4 50 ₱ bbl; Trout $5 50@6; Mackerel $7 75. Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

HAY—The receipts are in excess of the demand, but prices are unchanged; sales from wagon at $12, $16@18 ₱ ton. Baled hay is unchanged.

NAPOLEON—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six brands—at 9c ₱ lb.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland Lime at $2 25 eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MEAL—Prices are steady: Rabbitt's Be, Oakley 90c; Graham 85c; meal, 80c ₱ bushel.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 7@7½c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Are in better demand; we can report sales from first hands at at 45@47½c. We were made in a small way at advance.

BROOM CORN—The supply of new is heavy, and prices are weak. We quote: Hurds, $2 75; prime, ₱ ton, $100 common, $70; good, $140@150.

WHISKEY—There is a firmer feeling and better demand. High wines 93c; proof whisky $1 02; old according to quality and age.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $6 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

COOPERAGE—The market was steady with a good demand; sales city barrels at 2½@2 50 ₱ set; country, 2½@2 75.

FISH—Following are the current rates: Wilmington, raw, ₱ bushel, $1 25@1 50; do roasted, $2 25@2 50; Tennessee, raw, $1 25@1 50; do roasted, $2 25@2 50. Mackerel are still being taken at lower figures.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 845 sacks; Rye, none; Barley, 336 sacks; Wheat, 198 sacks; Corn, 3 sacks. We have no change to note in prices. Wheat—No 2 Spring $1 20@1 25; White $1 30@1 35; Southern amber $1 25@1 30. Oats are in good demand at unchanged prices; sales are reported from first hands at 46@48c; sales from store at 48@50c. Corn—Receipts are large, with an improved inquiry; sales were reported at 90@93c; not much inquiry for shelled; we quote nominally at 85@90c. Barley—Nothing doing.

Improving; buyers at 45c for spot, and 46c for future delivery. Barley—Sales are very uncertain, ranging in wide margins of figures, varying from $1 00@1 10@1 15 ₱ bush.

SEEDS—The demand continues fair. Improving. Small lots were reported at $3 50@3 75 per bushel. Clover prices unsettled. Foot-seed sold at $2 50@2 62½ per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain, as only a few sales were reported.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $1 25; 1 ₱ cans, $0 90 per dozen. Cash discount of 5 per cent. Terms cash 30 days or 6 months, for unendorsed paper.

PEARL ASH—Sells at 6½@7c ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales Ohio at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bbl; Kanawha No. 3, $2 60; No. 1 do, $2 75; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel, $2 75; do No. 1 do, $3; Gouverneur, $2 75; do No. 1 do, $3; Onondaga, $2 75; do No. 1 do, $3; Syracuse, $2 75; do No. 1 do, $3; Turk's Island, $2 50; Cadiz, $2 50; Liverpool, $2 50; Ashton, $2 50; Worsall, $2 50; Cheshire, $2 50; Eureka, $2 50; Higgins, $2 50; Warren, $2 50; Rock Island, $2 50; Hyde, $2 50; Hyde & Eddy, $2 50; Carey, $2 50; Hyde & Eddy, $2 50; Carey, $2 50; Hyde & Eddy, $2 50; Carey

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, &c.—J. S. Dilworth & Co.
Knives by Amber Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Land Cil for Sale—Rhue Owens.
Meeting on Water Rent—Sonthorhood, Sept. 24.
Second Presbyterian House Meeting—September 23.
Wilson and Carriage Maker Wanted—D. Couch.
Notes Wanted—C. D. Schuster.
Meeting—Hallman Lodge, No. 7, V. M.
Feeds and Shoes—J. H. Borland.
Rolled Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Assistant—J. S. Hanson.
Agent Wanted—J. S. Conover.
Meeting—Birmingham Encampment, I. O. of O. F.
Firemen's Jubilee—Thomas H. Pyle.
Catalogue of Fruit Culture—Western Fruit Co.
Revenue House—James McCafferty.
Warehouse for Rent—151 Wood street.
Hoyt's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Auction—Robert H. Patterson & Co.
Opera House—Rosedale, or the Rifle Ball.
Academy of Music—Handy Andy.
Fair—Lafayette Hall.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3d.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Fine Clothing—Uring, Follansbee & Co.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Patent Fed Lounge—Chas. Shoenecke & Co.
Roofing—Wm. Lupton & Co.
Enterprise Insurance Co.—Geo. W. Pease.
Notice—The State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Notice—People's Insurance Co., of Pittsburgh.
Russell Trashers—Bostwick & Vance.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

They Are Not Subject to Revenue Tax—A Decision Taking $6,000,000 from the Treasury.

An important decision was delivered by Judge Strong Tuesday in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad vs. Barnes, Collector of Internal Revenue, Judge Strong read an elaborate opinion, deciding as the law stood before the passage of the act of July 14, 1870, the dividends and interests paid by railroad companies on and after January 1, 1870, were not liable to an internal revenue tax, and that the act of July 14, 1870, could not be accepted as a legislative explanation of the meaning of the former law, so far as it applied to the present case. There were a number of cases involving the same question.

After reviewing the acts of Congress and former decisions, having a bearing on this subject, he closed as follows:

Now, if the income imposed by the act of 1864 and its supplements expired with the 31st of December, 1869, except that the law prescribed for the collection of that portion of the tax on the income of 1869 which had not been paid—if the act of 1864 did not prescribe a tax upon dividends made and interests paid by railroad companies after December 31, 1869, as no one endeavored to show, it was not the duty of these plaintiffs to pay to the District Collector three per cent. on the dividend made by them and declared payable January 17, 1870 and they had no authority to detain any portion of it. The tax was collected illegally.

It was their right, as well as their duty, to pay over the entire dividend to the shareholders who had them in store. The refusal or neglect of the defendants does not aver that the whole dividend was not paid over. It only proves that the distrese, which the plea attempts to justify, was made to enforce the performance of a duty that had no existence. So the plea is essentially an attempt to enforce a penalty upon the plaintiffs for an act which, if it existed, which they had no right to do. A penalty equal to the amount of a five per cent. tax, with an additional five per cent. interest. It is to be remembered that the tax is levied upon the shareholders, and that the company is merely the government's agent to collect it. Its liability to distress, if any there be, arose only or an unlawful failure to collect the tax and pay it over.

But the failure was not unlawful at this time. Surely it will not be maintained that the declaratory act of 1870 can be regarded as operating retrospectively to make the act or omission of the plaintiffs unlawful and punishable as an offence, when they were innocent at the time when it occurred. Were it conceded that the construction given by Congress is binding, it would not have the effect to disturb vested rights, or operate practically as an *ex post facto* law. If it be said that it was intended for application to such a case as the present. Of course, I am not to be understood as maintaining that in June, 1870, when the declaratory act was passed, Congress had not power to impose a tax upon any income that had been received before the act. But by any fair mean to say is that it is not to be admitted Congress intended by that act to subject any institution to a penalty for not having, before its passage, collected a tax which had not been imposed.

In fine, a dividend declared December 22, 1869, but declared to be payable January 17, 1870, income of 1869 or 1870, within the meaning of the act of Congress? I think it must be treated as the latter. The time of payment fixed by the company in 1869, but it was not available to the stockholders. The act speaks of income derived from any kind of property. Now it seems to contemplate a tax upon income received or realized. It is upon receipts that the tax can be paid. If it were not so, the tax might be exacted for that which never came and never could come into the hands of the taxpayer. The language of the 122d section is in harmony with this exposition. In assessing it therein mentioned, it decrees they "shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum on the amount of all such interest coupons, dividends or profits, whenever the same shall be payable." In other words, the duty arises when the dividend is made payable.

And such is the construction that has been given to the act, from which millions of dollars of taxes have been collected. Prior to the act of 1864 there was a tax on dividends at the rate of three per cent., and from that time the rate was raised to five per cent., the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his regulations, dated July 1, 1864, declaring that "all dividends payable on and after July 1, 1864, no matter when declared, are subject to the duty of five per centum." I am not aware that any different construction of the act has ever prevailed. My opinion, therefore, is that the dividends declared by the plaintiffs must be regarded as income to the stockholders of the year in which it became payable. It follows that the Assessor was without authority to assess a tax upon it, and that the power in the defendant to distrain for the tax assessed upon the plaintiffs' property does not justify the distress they made to enforce the payment. Plaintiffs, therefore, are entitled to recover the payments, with the payments of a five per cent. additional penalty.

Judgment on the demurrer is, therefore, declared against the defendants.

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

How Napoleon Surrendered—The Interview with His Conqueror—An Irate King—A Snubbed Emperor.

[Dinant (Belgium,) September 5. Correspondence of the Tour.]

Listen, for what I can now give you is a page of history.

Napoleon III. having written to the King of Prussia the letter in which you are acquainted with, William replied, "Let him come himself; otherwise he will be treated like a private soldier, although he scarcely deserves it."

Napoleon then left Sedan in the manner related to the farm at which the King had established his headquarters.

The *calèche* having arrived at the door of the house the ex-Emperor alighted, extinguished his cigarette and entered alone into the low chamber, where the King, in a General's uniform, with his helmet on, was walking up and down in a feverish state, his hands crossed behind his back.

The Prince and the great officers formed a group in one of the corners of the apartment. The ex-Emperor took off his hat and saluted the King, doing the same. The German William did not reply either by word or gesture, but after a few more moments of waiting himself, erect, stiff and terrible, in front of Napoleon, who remained bareheaded with his body slightly inclined.

"Sire," he said, still in German "I came to repeat to your Majesty what I wrote to you the honor of writing to you yesterday evening.

"*It is well, Sir,*" replied the King, whose color was considerably heightened, while his voice had a whistling sound owing to the efforts he made to restrain himself; "I have decided that Spandau shall be assigned to you for prison—I mean, residence; you will there wait for my further orders."

"Sire," said Napoleon,

"I am willing, Sir," explained the King, striking his sabre on the dusty floor of the room,

"to receive some Monsieur, sans frere," said the Emperor, in French, which the King refused to understand in the most courteous manner the different personages, and the whole scene ended as if he had been presiding at an opening of the Chambers.

When outside he took a cigarette, lighted it by the cigar of a cuirassier in white uniform, and was preparing to again get into his carriage when a certain officer presented to the King to beg him to pass into a neighboring chapel, where William could have a much longer conversation, would send for him. Napoleon said not a word, but, escorted by two cuirassiers, passed into the chapel, where there was a small wooden bench at the edge of a little piece of water. On this he quietly took his seat, continuing to smoke, and only stopping at intervals to look at the pool and at the wall of the village, while waiting all the while all the movements.

After waiting a quarter of an hour the ex-Emperor, in French, begged the officer to order him a glass of water. One of the cuirassiers brought it. He understood his fine words, and then, looking at the contents of the glass, smiled and said to the officer "Nero, when conquered, passed his time in bathing; I from which he drank; I am more fortunate than he.

Then, having swallowed all the water and given back the glass, "It is true," he added, "that my reign has established his." So saying he resumed his smoking.

After a good half hour a general officer came from the Prussian headquarters. He did not enter a room where the King was alone. They remained together for nearly an hour and a half, another fine, very long.

At the end of the interview the ex-Emperor got into a carriage with four horses and set off in it and from the route by Luxemburg to Cassel, whence he will proceed to Spandau. This last is a fortress which is the principal one in the northeast side; it contains a State prison of a very gloomy aspect.

Those who favor the suite of the King pretend that it is the intention of his Majesty to leave Napoleon there to the end of his days. A perpetual imprisonment being in reality sentenced to have said, would be only the just chastisement of so great a criminal. Another officer, who is going to Nassau and Brussels on a special mission, affirms that without the intervention of the Prince Royal and that of Count Bismarck, the King was determined to have the Emperor shot, in spite of his desperation against him for having caused the death or so many brave soldiers. The equipages, carriages and the horses of Napoleon, seized at Arion by the Belgian authorities, will be restored to him when he shall have been liberated on parole, but with the reservation to get rid of their liveries, when they very readily could. You can have seen in Paris of the exasperation that prevails against the Emperor, and the cries of death the French who throng here from the field of battle.

The Cologne *Gazette*, of September 7, has the following:

The Emperor Napoleon, according to the King's command, would only have the bearing of a private individual, and not as chief of the government, although that pretension might be opposed to the rights of the King. He was unwilling, perhaps, to see himself constrained to a peace like the one which he had concluded at Villafranca with Victor Emmanuel and Francis Joseph. The fact will not be remembered that the French monarch had previously signed the preliminaries of villainous, that he would not be buried by the French, and that, when by the ministers at Cognac, Prussia will take care that the one who will shortly be signed shall not be treated in a similar manner.

An Omaha telegram of yesterday say: The equinoctial storm commenced yesterday evening and continued through the night, doing many thousand dollars damage. Basements and cellars throughout the city, and the business portion was seriously damaged by water. The loss is estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. The last two days the State Fair has been visited by continuous rain storms.

DETAINING THE LAFAYETTE

The Story as Told by the Agent—Why he Sues the North German Consul.

Mr. Mieckonette, of the French Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, makes the following statement concerning the detention of the French volunteers from the steamer Lafayette.

"One hundred and twenty men, besides the regular passengers, engaged passage in the usual way, in the second class. They all paid their money. They were without any apparent organization; there was not even a captain over them to direct their movements. They had neither guns nor ammunition. They were all on board by 11 a. m., as the vessel was to sail at noon. It has been reported that they came to the dock with flags flying and singing the 'Marseillaise.' This is a mistake. There was a demonstration of that sort, but it was only on the part of some friend of the passengers who were 'seeing them off.' When the officers came to the vessel they told me they had a warrant for the detention of the vessel until the French republican volunteers should go ashore. No reasons for this action. There were no warrants for individuals. The only paper that had to show was a notice from Judge Bestis to the District Attorney, requesting him to take the necessary steps to prevent the sailing of the vessel. On this he quietly took his seat, continuing to smoke, and only stopping at intervals to look at the pool and at the wall of the village, while waiting all the while all the movements.

After waiting a quarter of an hour the ex-Emperor, in French, begged the officer to order him a glass of water. One of the cuirassiers brought it. He understood his fine words, and then, looking at the contents of the glass, smiled and said to the officer "Nero, when conquered, passed his time in bathing; I am more fortunate than he.

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CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 96 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Thursday, September 22:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	59°	7 A. M.	29.8
12 M.	76°	12 M.	29.7
6 P. M.	72°	6 P. M.	29.7

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 61.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 61.
Baltimore—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 62.
Cleveland—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 62.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 68.
Louisville—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 74.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 66.
Detroit—Raining; wind S. W.; ther. 61.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 68.
Little Rock—Cloudy; no wind; ther. 71.
Omaha—Raining; no wind.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; wind N.; ther. 30.

RETURNED.—Prof. John Manning, musician, has returned from an extended tour through Europe.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular monthly meeting of Councils of Pittsburgh will be held on next Monday afternoon.

THE COMMERCIAL AT SEWICKLEY.—Mr. A. C. Robinteacher is the authorized agent for the COMMERCIAL at Sewickley, and will call upon our patrons with promptness and regularity.

THE PROPOSED NEW MARKET HOUSE.—At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards it was decided to locate the building between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, near Davidson street.

THE PRUSSIAN FUND.—Yesterday the committee appointed to raise funds for the relief of the Prussian wounded forwarded $5,000 to Frederick Knapp, New York, who will send it to Berlin.

FORTY DOLLARS STOLEN.—Thomas Crowe avers that he was robbed of forty dollars in the cellar saloon of Mrs. Holland, in "Tin-Pot alley," on Tuesday night. He drank some ale before he fell asleep, and when he awoke the money was gone. Such is history.

REFORM MEETING AT WILKINSBURG.—A meeting of Reform Republicans will be held this evening at Wilkinsburg, when speeches will be delivered by Hon. Wm. A. Stone, F. Drew, S. Y. Kennedy, and others. Let the friends of Reform attend.

STOLEN NOTES.—In another column J. D. Johnston, Esq., of Allegheny, warns the public against purchasing a number of promissory notes which were stolen from his residence last night. Take heed. By returning papers they can keep the money.

MOOT COURT.—Moot Court will hold its regular meeting this evening, at half past seven, in the District Court Room. The opinion in Walsh *vs.* Dexter, No. 3, May term, 1870, will be delivered; also, an address on the new law department of Western University, by John Rogers, of the University.

AND ANOTHER.—Mr. S. S. Marvin has left the ranks of the celibates. At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, he took unto wife Miss Matilda Ramsey. That their pathway through life may be smooth, and lighted always by prosperity and happiness, is the wish of our informant this morning.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—About six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Schaffer's saw mill, on the corner of Morphy street and Second avenue. A lamp in the mill exploded, which set fire to the woodwork, and the building was in flames. The firemen arrived promptly, and succeeded in a short time in extinguishing the flames. Loss, about $1,000; insured.

A MORRISTOWN, New York, whisky shop keeper devised a novel, but very profitable, method of stimulating trade, which some of his neighbors were disobliging enough to interfere with. For some months he was suffering severely from incendiary fires, and at last the citizens formed a Vigilance Committee, which finally made four arrests. The incendiaries all swore in their story that this enterprising business man, one Gilespie Dolly, the inf. found for the defendants.

Another batch came for executor's *vs.* Andrew David and Abraham Shaffer. *Set fa.* to revive judgment. On trial.

The following are the trial list for to day:

96. Gargwer *vs.* Lydick & Alexander.
98. Worthington *vs.* Pittsburgh.
104. Gibson *vs.* Schield.
105. Palmer *vs.* Campbell.
108. Ridge *vs.* Lyon.
109. Sellers *vs.* Snodgrass.
116. Bailey *vs.* Lowe.
117. Snodgrass *vs.* Arthurs.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, November 21, 1870:

John T. Gray to Robert Steel, August 23, 1870; 25 feet 9 inches by 100 feet on Scott street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.

Clarissa Herron to Martha S. Taylor, September 12, 1870; lot on the Ohio river, being the late John Herron's property, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.

Alex. Gordon to Daniel Fehrauer, April 16, 1870; 18 by 50 feet on Ann street, First ward, Allegheny; $1,000.

John R. Bingler to Harvey B. Foye et al., July 20, 1870; 2 acres and 34 39-100 perches in Tenth ward, Allegheny; $600.

Elizabeth M. Ells to Wm. T. Brown, May 3, 1870; 20 by 110 feet on Marshall avenue, borough of Mt. Washington; also, 150 by 200 feet on Maria avenue, Mt. Washington, with buildings.

Elisha M. Fulton to Henry L. Rollman, September 5, 1870; 220 by 140 feet on Fourth street, borough of Sewickley, with buildings; $1,650.

W. Youden to Julia Ann Calhoun, April 4, 1870; 60 by 120 feet on Fern street, borough of West Elizabeth, with buildings.

James Mehaffey to Henry Gardner, September 14, 1870; 50 by 100 feet on Bertha street, Mt. Washington; $600.

Heirs of Joseph Allen to John Mooney, July 16, 1867; lots Nos. 80 and 81, in Boyd & Allen's plan of Allentown, Lower St. Clair township; $750.

John H. Conway to Casimer H. Savage, September 10, 1870; lot No. 4 in plan of lots laid out for Stephen Colwell, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; $1,200.

Samuel S. Boyce to Charles Simms, August 22, 1870; lot No. 1 in Boggs' plan, Mt. Washington, with buildings; $1,400.

Jacob Bronder to Henry Rahe, July 22, 1870; 50 feet 3 inches by 100 feet on Sandusky street, Oliver, Lower St. Clair township, with buildings.

Jane Campbell et al. to Edward Flanigan, September 1, 1866; 20 by 100 feet on Monterey street, Allegheny, with buildings; $700.

Verdel Mosby to Hannah Wetzel, September 1, 1870; 21 by 66 feet on Franklin street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings; $1,000.

Mary Ann Crawford et al. to Henry K. Dunmar, April 25, 1870; 21 by 100 feet on Scott street, Pittsburgh, with buildings; $1,000.

Ell-n Divine to Ellen Armstrong, September 1, 1870; 3 acres 8 perches in Indiana township, with buildings.

Eugene McGary to Margaret Stratton, August 29, 1870; 20 by 75 feet on Jefferson street, Second ward, Allegheny, with buildings; $475.

John Gault to William A. Ahrnbolts, September 15, 1870; 20 by 60 feet on Brown avenue, East Birmingham; $1,250.

Base Ball.

The return game between the United of Wheeling, and the Atlantic of this city, will be played at Union Park, Allegheny, this afternoon. We expect to see a large crowd present to witness the game.

The latest arrangement for the Eastern tour of the White Stockings, of Chicago, contemplate their starting on Monday morning next, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago express. Having arrived in New York on Tuesday, the White Stockings will play the Eckfords on Wednesday, the Mutuals on Thursday, the Atlantics, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, and the Atlantics, in Brooklyn, on Monday. There will be no game with the Harvards, at Boston, the club having disbanded. It is not definitely known whether they will play here next week or not, but there will be a strong effort is being made in that direction.

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The prisoner, when sentence was pronounced, when he heard these sentences and stood stunned and dumbfounded until the officer appointed to conduct him away, when he awoke to the reality of his situation and, shaking his head, he proposed to dispose of them at New York and Boston prices. This should be an indisement to our country merchants and dealers generally to leave their order at Soriand's.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—J. H. Borland, the extensive wholesale boot and shoe dealer, situated on Wood street, announces in a card this morning that his establishment is the cheapest house in the city. His stock of boots, shoes and gaiters is certainly one of the largest ever brought to the city, and he proposed to dispose of them at New York and Boston prices. This should be an indisement to our country merchants and dealers generally to leave their order at Soriand's.

A HAPPY HATTER'S HANDSOME HATS.—It has become an undisputed fact that R. H. Palmer, of No. 84 Wood street, is ahead of all competitors in the matter of hats and caps. His fall styles are admitted by every intelligent observer of fashion to be the handsomest and most becoming in the market. Besides all the new styles of hats, Palmer has on hand a splendid stock of children's hats and caps, including the jaunty "Needle Gun" and the saucy "Zouave," together with a large assortment of children's and boys' caps, all novelties in their way.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—The attention of retail dealers is invited to the large stock of books, stationery, etc., at the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 91 Wood street, where greater inducements are offered to purchasers than ever before. Their stock comprises all the latest novels now used, a full line of stationery, legal blanks, books, and, in short, everything usually sold at a first-class establishment. The prices are extremely moderate.

POCKET PICKED.—About ten o'clock last night, a man named Abraham Dutar stated to Captain Reed that he had been relieved about five o'clock of one hundred and forty dollars at the Rush House. He gave a description of the man he suspected as the thief, and also stated that he had marked a twenty dollar bill. The officers shortly after noticed a man on Diamond street answering exactly the description given, and arrested him. He gave his name as Thomas Steele. On being searched, the marked bill was found, also the twenty dollar bill which had been marked. An information will be made against him this morning.

"NATIONAL DINING SALOON."—This is the name of the new dining saloon to be opened in the basement of the Third National Bank building on Wood street, on the 5th of October. It will be under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Farrar, and we are satisfied the convenience to the accommodation of bank officers, depositors, merchants and others. It will be a first-class system and nothing will be left undone, and will undoubtedly receive a liberal support.

A LARGE STOCK.—J. S. Dilworth & Co., whose extensive wholesale grocery is situated on Second avenue, at Nos. 130 and 132, have just received a very large stock of coffee, sugar, molasses, teas, spices, etc., also a good supply of the celebrated Richmond tobacco, Mt. Vernon brand, for which a diploma was awarded at the recent fair. Orders should be sent early to their interest to order their groceries at Dilworth & Co.'s.

BURGLARY.—Early Tuesday morning a thief entered the dwelling of Mr. Wm. Riley, on O'Brien's alley, by means of "outsiders," and being surprised by Mrs. R., who awakened before he had made a complete ransack of the house, escaped with Mr. Riley's coat, vest, silver watch and pocket book containing $60 in dollars. A coat hanging near the one taken and in the pockets of which were $700, was left untouched.

A MISSING BOY.—Samuel Ferguson, aged sixteen years, and who is slightly deranged, wandered away from his home in Steubenville on Tuesday evening, and yesterday morning his father came to this city, in the hope he had come aboard the steamer Lafayette, to find him. He is tall and of slight build, has dark hair and eyes, and when he left wore a vest cap and dark pants and coat when he left home. No trace of his whereabouts had been found at last accounts.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

A SHORT TRIAL AND A LONG SENTENCE.—In yesterday's paper we gave the details of the bold highway robbery, in which a young man named Cyrus Adams attacked and knocked down Mr. Kennedy, book-keeper for Messrs. Shoenberger & Co., and carried off his wallet, containing $11,000. Four charges had been made against him—one for felonious assault, by Mr. Kennedy; a similar charge by Alderman Koenig, at whom the pistol was fired; a like charge by officer Craig, and a charge of highway robbery by Mr. Kennedy. These charges went before the grand jury yesterday forenoon, and at four o'clock the bills were returned.

Pending the action of the grand jury, Adams was brought into court, and occupies a seat in the prisoner's box. When the bills of indictment were returned to court, Adams, after a brief conversation with Mr. Owens, who had been assigned as counsel, influenced his desire to enter a plea of guilty in each case. Mr. Owens, however, called the attention to the court to the fact that the felonious assault alleged to have been committed on Mr. Kennedy was included in the indictment for highway robbery, and it would not be proper for him to be convicted on both charges. The court then directed that the prosecutors be sworn, and the following facts elicited as a statement. Mr. Kennedy, officer Jones and Alderman Koenig testified to the facts as substantially set forth above. During all of this time the prisoner maintained a look of stolid indifference.

Upon the conclusion of the testimony Judge Stowe directed the prisoner to stand up, and when this order was complied with his Honor remarked that three distinct charges had been proven against the prisoner, the first one a flagrant character, of so recent occurrence, and entirely devoid of any palliating circumstance, that he could not, in justice to the community, and he felt it to his duty to bring down the sword of justice as heavily as possible. The second charge was against the prisoner in the building other, for the purpose of committing a felonious assault upon officer Craig to seven years, and for the assault on Alderman Koenig a further imprisonment of seven years—an aggregate term of twenty four years.

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PLEAD GUILTY.

James Milligan plead guilty to charges of felonious and simple assault and battery. He was sentenced to pay fines amounting to ten dollars, and to undergo ninety days' imprisonment in the lock-up.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

R. B. Hutchinson vs. Robert Patterson. Verdict for plaintiff, $47 02.

Dreyfuss & Co. vs. Company vs. Chas. C. Small. Verdict for plaintiff, $80 71.

Mary McGinnis vs. Michael Raibel. Verdict for plaintiff, $100.

Bailey, Farrell & Co. vs. S. P. Ross. On trial.

The Fredonia Coal Co. vs. Same. Trial list for to-day:

44. Sullivan *vs.* Morgan.
47. Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh *vs.* Marshall.
51. Hopkins & L'zear *vs.* J. O'Neill.
52. P. & C. C. & C. Co. *vs.* Harriman.
54. Same *vs.* Henderson.
56. Thompson et al. *vs.* Morel et al.
58. Cornish *vs.* Hartman.
84. Wonderlich *vs.* Comstock.
85. Mellon *vs.* Marshall.
103. Pittock *vs.* Patterson.
104. Dunn *vs.* McGovern.
105. Gamble *vs.* Gamble.

District Court—Judge Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Bell & Wier *vs.* the city of Pittsburgh, the jury came to an agreement and were discharged.

In the settlement case of J. M. Montgomery *vs.* Joseph M. Doty and Eleanor Doty, the jury found for the defendants.

Another batch came for executor's *vs.* Andrew David and Abraham Shaffer. *Set fa.* to revive judgment. On trial.

The following are the trial list for to day:

96. Gargwer *vs.* Lydick & Alexander.
98. Worthington *vs.* Pittsburgh.
104. Gibson *vs.* Schield.
105. Palmer *vs.* Campbell.
108. Ridge *vs.* Lyon.
109. Sellers *vs.* Snodgrass.
116. Bailey *vs.* Lowe.
117. Snodgrass *vs.* Arthurs.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, November 21, 1870:

John T. Gray to Robert Steel, August 23, 1870; 25 feet 9 inches by 100 feet on Scott street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.

Clarissa Herron to Martha S. Taylor, September 12, 1870; lot on the Ohio river, being the late John Herron's property, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.

Alex. Gordon to Daniel Fehrauer, April 16, 1870; 18 by 50 feet on Ann street, First ward, Allegheny; $1,000.

John R. Bingler to Harvey B. Foye et al., July 20, 1870; 2 acres and 34 39-100 perches in Tenth ward, Allegheny; $600.

Elizabeth M. Ells to Wm. T. Brown, May 3, 1870; 20 by 110 feet on Marshall avenue, borough of Mt. Washington; also, 150 by 200 feet on Maria avenue, Mt. Washington, with buildings.

Elisha M. Fulton to Henry L. Rollman, September 5, 1870; 220 by 140 feet on Fourth street, borough of Sewickley, with buildings; $1,650.

W. Youden to Julia Ann Calhoun, April 4, 1870; 60 by 120 feet on Fern street, borough of West Elizabeth, with buildings.

James Mehaffey to Henry Gardner, September 14, 1870; 50 by 100 feet on Bertha street, Mt. Washington; $600.

Heirs of Joseph Allen to John Mooney, July 16, 1867; lots Nos. 80 and 81, in Boyd & Allen's plan of Allentown, Lower St. Clair township; $750.

John H. Conway to Casimer H. Savage, September 10, 1870; lot No. 4 in plan of lots laid out for Stephen Colwell, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; $1,200.

Samuel S. Boyce to Charles Simms, August 22, 1870; lot No. 1 in Boggs' plan, Mt. Washington, with buildings; $1,400.

Jacob Bronder to Henry Rahe, July 22, 1870; 50 feet 3 inches by 100 feet on Sandusky street, Oliver, Lower St. Clair township, with buildings.

Jane Campbell et al. to Edward Flanigan, September 1, 1866; 20 by 100 feet on Monterey street, Allegheny, with buildings; $700.

Verdel Mosby to Hannah Wetzel, September 1, 1870; 21 by 66 feet on Franklin street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings; $1,000.

Mary Ann Crawford et al. to Henry K. Dunmar, April 25, 1870; 21 by 100 feet on Scott street, Pittsburgh, with buildings; $1,000.

Ell-n Divine to Ellen Armstrong, September 1, 1870; 3 acres 8 perches in Indiana township, with buildings.

Eugene McGary to Margaret Stratton, August 29, 1870; 20 by 75 feet on Jefferson street, Second ward, Allegheny, with buildings; $475.

John Gault to William A. Ahrnbolts, September 15, 1870; 20 by 60 feet on Brown avenue, East Birmingham; $1,250.

Base Ball.

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